

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 85.

APRIL 1, 1802.

[No. 3, of Vol. 13.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during an EXCURSION
through FRANCE to GENEVA.

Dec. 7, 1801.

(Continued from page 104 of No. 84.)

WHAT an abominable thing it is to be thus plagued about passports and cards of residence! An Englishman comes to Paris for a week or ten days in his way to the south; and, instead of employing his time in "seeing the lions," he is obliged to loiter away the best part of his mornings in having his passport examined, re-examined, signed, counter-signed, &c. &c. Mr. Jackson was yesterday presented to the First Consul; and probably the difficulty which an Englishman experiences in obtaining a passport, either for proceeding to the interior of this country, or returning to his own, will soon be in a great measure obviated: but what a disgraceful and suspicious policy it is, that even a Frenchman cannot travel about his native country—such I understand to be the fact, without having a licence from Government! The *maitres-d'hôtel* are obliged, under pain of a severe penalty, to deliver in to the Minister of the Police every other day, an account of their lodgers: something of this kind, I believe, was obligatory under the monarchy. Surely a Frenchman has but little reason to boast of his individual liberty, if it be true that he cannot pass the gates of Paris without asking leave!

After several ineffectual applications at the *Préfecture de Police*, we have this morning obtained passports for the south of France, not in consequence of our applications at the office, but in consequence of the influence which M. Perrégaux very politely exerted in our favour: we shall proceed on our journey therefore in two or three days. But before our departure you will expect from me some accounts of what we have seen, heard, and remarked here: it would be far more ingenuous to refer you at once to M. M. Mercier and Meyer, who have made this metropolis the object of their minutest attention. The public edifices, galleries, museums, theatres, promenades, baths, &c. of Paris have been so amply and accurately described by a hundred writers who have

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

had unhurried opportunity to examine them, and are infinitely better qualified than myself to describe them, that I shall satisfy myself, though perhaps not you, almost with the bare enumeration of what I have seen.

Our constant lounge, if we have not time to visit the *Louvre*, is the *Palais-royal*, or, as it is sometimes called, *le Palais du Tribunat*, from the circumstance of the sittings being held here of that body: what a scene of extravagance, dissipation, and debauchery, is exhibited under these piazzas at every hour of the day and night! Shops of millinery, jewellery, clothiery, book-sellers, clock-sellers, print-sellers, china-houses, coffee-houses, bawdy-houses, money-changers, gamesters—all unite in amicable rivalry to ease the unwary idler of his *louis*.

You know the history of this far-famed palace: its original structure and destination by Cardinal Richelieu, its descent through two successive monarchs to the last proprietor, the Duke of Orleans, whose conversion of it into its present destination afforded at once the means of indulging his incredible extravagance, and gratifying his inordinate avarice. I think I have heard you say that you have read that most animated and most excellent description of the *Palais royal* which is inserted in one of the volumes of the *Varieties of Literature*: it often recurred to my memory when I witnessed the busy bustling scene which is there depicted with such fidelity and colouring. Let a man walk under these arcades at any hour of the day, and he will never want food either for meditation or amusement: but the *Palais-royal* exhibits a scene of peculiar interest in the evening. B. whom, to my great surprize and pleasure, I met the other morning on the *Pont-neuf*, and who gave us his company to dinner at our hotel, persuaded us to leave our fire-side, and take a lounge in the *Palais-royal*: the shape of the building you know is that of a parallelogram, which incloses a large garden, whose well-gravelled walks afford a fine view of the edifice. It was about half after seven when we entered by the *Rue du Lycée*; at this end of the *Palais* is a double piazza, with two rows of shops reaching from one extremity to the other:

D d

so

so crowded were these promenades with ladies and loungers of every description, that, by common consent, the 'law of the road' was as strictly preserved, as it is in the streets of London by the Hackney-coach-men! To have disturbed this easy well-regulated flow would have been extremely rude; and I almost question whether the tide would not have carried any little bark away, which had attempted to resist it.

Though the other colonnades were also crowded, ambulation was not so difficult as here; and we had abundant opportunity to admire as well the peculiar elegance with which the rival shop-keepers had lighted up their little cabinets of *bijouterie*, as the splendor and magnificence produced by the general illumination of the whole. After we had gratified our curiosity, and scattered as many looks as it was lawful for us married men on the full unshaded beauties of the deep-bosomed damsels who tread this fairy-ground, our friend B—, whose long residence here has made him perfectly familiar with the manners and amusements of the people, proposed to shew us the gaming-houses and subterranean gaieties of the Palais-royal. He had scarcely spoken, when the immiscible sounds of ill-tuned instruments and shrill piercing voices assailed our ears; a sort of Sirocco-gleam, composed of innumerable breathings, rising upon us at the same time, sufficiently indicated that there was "High Life below Stairs." We descended into a large room, whose ceiling, walls, and decorations, counterfeited Arcadian scenery: the pillars which supported the roof represent the knotty trunks of venerable trees, whose tortuous branches, intertwisting with each other, "o'ercanopy the glade." Tityrus, or more probably some Grecian shepherd, is seen lying at his length under the shade of a wide-spreading beech-tree in the wall, cooled by a stationary stream, and watching with untired eye the never-ending antics of the kids and lambskins which surround him. The company is not unappropriate to the scenery: Pan is here with his pipe, and many a Satyr peeps through the mimic foliage at the careless unveiled nymphs who trip with fantastic toe across the "velvet green." These shepherds and shepherdesses, I assure you, live not upon the unsubstantial food of love alone: they have very good appetites, believe me: many of them did I see amusing themselves with a dish of *petits-pâtés*, a basin of soup, and a fine plump *poulet*; beakers of Bour-

deaux and Burgundy were filled with a generous hand, and to my great surprise did I often inhale the odour of hot rum-punch! I could hardly help exclaiming,

Δότε μοι, δότε, ὦ γυναῖκες,
Βρομὴν πλεῖν ἀμυγῆ, &c. &c.

After having wandered among these festive groves, high-scented and high-sounding with tones, if not indeed "most musical—most melancholy!" till our curiosity was sufficiently gratified, we retraced our steps, and proceeded to visit the gaming-tables.

The gaming tables are in a different quarter of the Palais-royal: we ascended a stair-case, and opened the door of an ante-chamber, where several hundred hats, sticks, and great coats, carefully ticketed, were arranged, under the charge of two or three old men, who receive either one or two *sous* (I forget which) from every owner, for the safe delivery of his precious deposit. No dogs are admitted into these sacred apartments, or any thing which is likely to disturb the deep attention and holy quiet which pervade them! From this ante-chamber we opened a folding-door which introduced us to a large well-lighted room, in the centre of which was a table, surrounded, at a moderate estimate, by two hundred and fifty or three hundred persons, anxiously inspecting a game, which it was not likely that any of our party should know the name of. We proceeded to another room; another succeeded that; and yet another; a fourth, a fifth, a sixth: we omitted to reckon the number of the rooms, and therefore, to avoid exaggeration, we will stop here; but I am inclined to believe there are more than six; all of which communicated with each other, and were equally well attended with the first. Different games were pursuing, all strange to us unfashionable folks: a few females, mixed with this wretched crowd, were seated at the table, and engaged in the game!

These tables are licensed by Government—pay to it a considerable sum of money—and are, I understand, under its immediate inspection: they are excellently regulated; ready cash passes from the loser to the winner, and differences appear to be decided by appointed referees, who sit at the table, invested with what we conjecture to be the *insignia* of office; namely, short wooden instruments shaped like a garden-hoe, and which seem to collect the twelve-livre pieces which are scattered over the table.

There is one very curious condition imposed

imposed upon the holders of these gaming-tables: they are obliged to furnish every body who enters any of the rooms, with as much table-beer as they choose to call for. Waiters are therefore perpetually running backwards and forwards with overflowing tumblers of this refreshing beverage; six or seven crowded on a tray; and he is not merely a polite man but a fortunate one who adheres strictly to the good old-fashioned rule "Drink what you please, but pocket none." Beer to an Englishman in Paris, to me at least, is nectar: I had tasted none since we left Dover; and, although the glasses had received the homage of a hundred lips, it was impossible to resist the temptation: taking all possible care, therefore, to avoid all extraneous matter, I ventured to indulge my inclination, and am now ready to certify before any magistrate, that the water of the Seine makes as good beer as the water of the Thames.

From these licensed tables we visited many scenes of unsanctioned dissipation, in divers subterranean chambers, where the game of billiards was dexterously played: two or three tables appear to be well attended in every room; it really makes one's heart bleed to see so many beardless youths as there are here, and lovely females, hastening on the road to ruin! But at the Palais-royal one sees all the world in yellow, blue, and green, to use poor Yorick's words, "running at the ring of pleasure. The old with broken lances, and in helmets which have lost their vizards—the young in armour bright, which shines like gold, beplumed with each gay feather of the East—all, all tilting at it like fascinated knights in tournaments of yore for fame and love."

I am interrupted, though most agreeably so, by the receipt of your letter: it is this moment brought me: mine is already spun out to so unforeseen a length that I dare not extend it, and shall answer your queries therefore in my next. It is no news to us that your mail-coaches have been stopped by the snow: we yesterday read an English paper in a *Caffé* at the Palais-royal, and saw a lamentable account of your snow-covered hills and cold regions.

Why do not you dig earth-holes, and bury yourselves up for the winter? We are enjoying spring weather at Paris! even I cannot bear a great coat: it is oppressive, and I have thrown it off with contempt; think of this and be satisfied; it must be a wonderful consolation to you, "wallowing," though not "naked" I

trust, "in December's snow," the "thinking on fantastic summer's heat."

Farewell, my friend; we shall leave Paris in two or three days, but I shall certainly steal an hour, and devote it to you before we depart.

LETTER III.

Paris, Dec. 9, 1801.

YOU have often laughed at me for being so much of an old bachelor; I suppose there is something very *orderly* about me; but this something has its use, my good Friend, and I do not feel disposed to part with it just now, but shall proceed in my old-fashioned orderly manner to answer your letter of the 30th ult. as well as I can.

'Are not the French a nation of Cannibals, "that each other eat?" No, indeed; nor of

—Men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders.

I dare say your observation is a just one, that the people of France were, during the war, called after the names of so many terrifying monsters, that many a grandam (of both sexes and all ages) really believed that some preternatural metamorphose had taken place among them, and that a man with the paws of a lion and the tusks of a tyger is no uncommon thing here!

Upon my word, you are very unreasonable in your inquiries: we have not been here a fortnight, but you expect as much information about the Parisians as if we had lived here a twelvemonth! Our friend B——, who, as you very well know, is by no means a careless or an unprofitable observer of men's manners; has mingled among various ranks of people in this metropolis, and has, by his amiable disposition and excelling talents, secured to himself a circle of literary acquaintance, among which he passes his time in an agreeable and instructive manner. To him, more than to our own observation, which of necessity has hitherto had but few and insufficient opportunities of adding to our stock of knowledge, are we indebted for whatever we have learnt about the domestic character of the French.

No one, from the general behaviour of the people, could have suspected them capable of having committed, or even of having suffered the commission of, those horrible enormities which have stained, with so indelible a die, the history of their revolution. A man cannot walk the streets of London for a single week without

being disgusted at some brutal battle between two draymen, porters, coal-heavers, hackney-coachmen, &c. &c. : if he is in the habit of attending the theatres and other places of public amusement, he must always calculate upon being interrupted by some noisy drunken fellows, who either quarrel among themselves, or quarrel with the performers; and if his lodgings are unfortunately near the haunts of those unhappy females who roam the streets at night, he must expect to have his repose not unfrequently broken in upon by the loose and riotous orgies of them and their paramours, or by the noisy encounters which often take place between them and the watchmen.

Such disturbances are unknown at Paris: B——, you know, has resided here between two and three years, during which time, he tells us, that he has never seen a serious and personal quarrel between two Frenchmen! On the contrary, the lower classes behave to each other with a surprising degree of civility—a degree of civility by no means observable among the same class of people in England. The *filles-de-joie* are infinitely less obtrusive and rude here than they are in London, where a modest woman cannot walk in the evening, although attended by some male protector, without having her ears as well as her eyes offended by the unblushing reproaches of her own sex. In Paris, on the contrary, under the piazzas even of the Palais-royal, a modest woman will certainly have violence done to one only of her senses; and less violence to that than the same cause would excite against an English matron in London. But it must be acknowledged, that in England the "*duo poma finu*" are now shaded, even by our Vestals with a more light and airy foliage than formerly; still, however, the ladies there scarcely rival the Parisian damsels, the chastest of whom blush not to display, through a transparent gossamery muslin, the fine Medicean form of the lactescent bosom.

At the theatres, I understand, the tranquillity of the audience is very seldom interrupted: people go for the wise purpose of being pleased, and with the good-humoured disposition to be satisfied; expressions of dissatisfaction are therefore rare. These places of amusement are doubtless much indebted for their tranquillity to the national sobriety of the French: the delicious wines of Burgundy and Bourdeaux are light and innocuous; these qualities belong to the many others, all of which, it should seem, are used

with singular moderation. I have not yet seen an instance of intoxication, or of any thing which approaches it: you well know that it is not the custom here, as it is in England, to sit round the table after dinner, and drink wine, bottle after bottle, and bottle after that: in France, the dessert is brought on with the cheese, and all are taken away together; and when the cloth is removed, the company rise and take coffee.

Last night (but I hear you say, this is a little *out of order*, my good Friend) we went to the French Opera, and took the thankless unnecessary trouble of dressing as we should have done in England! The house seems to be between the sizes of Covent-garden and Drury-lane: the decorations are rich, but the gilding is tarnished: the band very full and good. The action of the performers is highly animated and expressive, the music and the singing well supported, and the scenery extremely grand. These united powers were not lost upon us; we acknowledged their influence, and returned home perfectly satisfied, although neither Vestris nor Talma had exhibited before us. As to the dancers! I dare not say any thing about them: Camoens' naked nymphs have been transported hither from his Island of Love: the chaste and pious Bishop of Durham would certainly be for returning them to their own country.

You ask me to describe our mode of living here, the expences of it, &c. &c. : on our arrival we were of course welcomed by the *maitre-d'hôtel* with a politeness and sincerity which were not to be questioned: one set of rooms only was vacant in this spacious building: they are on the third story, and consist of three small bed-rooms, a dining-room, with an ante-chamber for our *domestique*, and that necessary evil the *laquais-de-place*. For this accommodation we pay five louis and a half per week: we have no attendance whatever but that of the *fille de-chambre*, who in the course of the day does spare time to make our beds. We have our breakfasts, dinners, &c. from a *restaurateur* in the Palais-royal, who for four livres and a half per head (3s. 9d. English money) supplies us with as handsome and well-covered a table as any gentlemen will desire.

So you really persist in believing that provisions are as dear in Paris as they are in London; such accounts have been industriously circulated, but I thought they had long since been sufficiently refuted to destroy your belief in them. The last beef-steak that I ate in London cost fourteen-

pence

pence the pound of sixteen ounces; perhaps a private family who sent to market may purchase beef there for a shilling a pound. It might purchase beef here equally good for ten sous the pound of eighteen ounces: mutton, I believe, is about eight sous, pork and veal at a proportionate price. The Parisians are complaining of the high price of bread: it is at this time either fifteen or sixteen sous, that is to say, seven-pence-halfpenny or eight-pence English money, the quartern loaf.* Wine may be considered as the staple beverage among the French: it is cheap even at Paris: B—— tells us that a stock of the *Vin de Bourgogne*, of fair average quality, may be laid in at about six-pence-halfpenny or seven-pence the bottle: I think its price to us has varied in different places from two to four livres! What an immense profit to the *aubergistes* and the *restaurateurs*! This latter is a modern appellation, to which the ancient one, *traiteur*, has yielded; the history of this change is a curious one:—It is said that between thirty and forty years ago, a fellow who probably had not received his culinary education in the regular manner, and was of course regarded by the doctors in cookery, the *traiteurs*, as a quack in the profession, found it necessary, as quacks very often do, to puff a little. This impudent empiric, in order to invite passengers, by stimulating their curiosity, if he could not their appetite, placed the following inscription over his door:—“*Venite ad me, omnes qui stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo vos.*” Such is the reputed origin of the word *restaurateur*.

Fuel is dear, and that seems to be almost the only necessary of life which is so: what proportion it bears to the price of fuel in England, I know not; there it varies in different counties, according to their contiguity to coal-mines, or the facility with which coals can be conveyed to them. The price of fuel in different parts of this kingdom, or this republic rather, is of course regulated by similar circumstances: it is said to be exceedingly high, however, every where, nor is it to be wondered at if we consider the immense, I was going to say, the immeasurable, superficies of land requisite for the production of wood in sufficient abundance to supply the consumption of such

a population as that of France. How must the forests groan during a hard winter, if several thousand axes are at work to thin them in seasons even of ordinary severity! Where are the coal-mines of France? Of what quality is the article, in what abundance is it to be procured, and with what facility can it be conveyed to the distant provinces? If the consumption is more rapid than the growth of fuel, how are the French to be supplied when their forests are cut down?

You ask me whether the poor are very numerous, and whether their appearance indicates excess of penury and distress? Poverty, my good Friend, is the prolific parent of an innumerable family: her sons and daughters are blown over the surface of the earth, like the down of a thistle, and like it bear with them a seed which will take root on every soil, and in its turn will fructify. Yes, yes, here are abundant poor, no doubt; whether they bear a larger proportion in this country to its population than they do in our own, I know not; neither am I able or desirous to estimate the intensity of their sufferings! “*Charité, Monsieur, s’il vous plaît, pour l’amour de Dieu!*” is uttered in a thousand querulous tones as one travels from Calais to Paris: it is impossible to change horses without having your carriage beset by half a score suppliant “*miserables*,” and “let no man say (quoth Yorick) Let them go to the Devil!—’tis a cruel journey to send them, and they have had sufferings enow without it.”

In Paris, as in London, the maimed and the blind solicit your sous, and, to the great disgrace of the police of both places, are suffered to exhibit their mutilated members and offensive sores, to the annoyance and distress of every passenger: here are a great many national hospitals for the unfortunate of every age and condition—for orphan infancy and the helpless childhood of old age; for the blind and the lame, and for those who labour as well under mental as corporeal incapacity. *Les Hospices Nationaux* have almost all of them undergone a change of name: the following list of those now supported (which, however, does not include those for the maintenance of decayed or wounded soldiers or seamen) I shall transcribe from *Le Manuel du Voyageur à Paris*:—“*Hospice de la Bourbe; du Gros-Caillou; Grand Hospice d’Humanité, ci devant Hotel-Dieu; l’Hôpital Général; des Incurables; de la Maternité, ou des Enfants-trouvés; du Nom de Jésus; du Nord, ou St. Louis; des Petites Maisons; de la Pitié; des Quinze-Vingts;*

* On our return to Paris, after an absence of something less than a month, the price of bread had risen to ten-pence the quartern loaf, and remained so when we left it.

Vingts; du Roule; de Scipion; des Vieillards." If one compares this list with that of the theatres, it will be found light in the balance: of these latter I have just reckoned twenty-four! But when did you hear of a Frenchman's having exhausted his stock of good spirits? A spectacle is meat and drink to him, and why do you wish to deprive him of it? I should like to be in the South of France during the vintage: how the hale youth and nimble-footed girls must bound upon the plain at that joyous season, if they cannot keep themselves quiet and within doors even in December! It was on Sunday-afternoon as we changed horses at Breteuil, that a knot of lads and lasses, all decked in their clean Sunday-clothes, were romping on a green which rises by the road-side, as full of sport and spirits as if it had been May! For seven or eight successive hours had we been cramped together in our *voiture*, and how it happened that we did not all get out and join this frolicful circle, I know not; I am sure we should have enjoyed it. Perhaps we had pre-determined to sleep at Beauvais, and pre-determinations are not to be argued against.

The police at Paris is said to be remarkably good; under the Monarchy you know it was conducted with astonishing activity and acuteness: in one respect, however, its present superiority will be universally acknowledged. The streets of Paris are, generally speaking, very narrow, and are moreover destitute of that accommodation which one would think should be even more necessary here than in London where they are wider—the accommodation of a different pavement for foot-passengers. It is a fact too well known to be disputed, that the coachman of a *seigneur* made no scruple in driving the long axle of his carriage against any unfortunate pedestrian who chanced to be in his way, and oftentimes in mere mischief would rattle his wheels in among a crowd, and enjoy the confusion. Many and serious accidents must necessarily have resulted from this scandalous privilege, for such it really was, and in the course of the year too many persons were killed by the exercise of it. This noble privilege of breaking other people's bones is now abolished: every horse, in every carriage, whether it be a *voiture*, *cabriolet*, or *fiacre*, is obliged to have a small bell suspended under his throat, to give timely warning of his approach: this republican regulation is doubtless attended with considerable security. As to highway-robberies one hears nothing about them; it is presumptive,

therefore, that they are not very frequently committed. And yet the temptations must be as strong here as they are in the environs of London, and, all other things equal, the chance of detection less, for notes are unknown here, and cash cannot be sworn to. We have seen no paper-money since we left England: an assignat is quite a curiosity—a Queen Anne's farthing—but every rose has its thorn, you know, and here cash is an incumbrance! Silver appears to be more plentiful than gold, and a man who goes to a banker for fifty pounds has a sort of shot-bag filled with coin, which he will probably either give to a servant to carry for him, or hire a *voiture* and drive home with it himself. The exchange is very much against England—at Calais we lost nearly nine per cent. and here we lose, I think, somewhat more than eight and a quarter; this is a serious addition to the expence of travelling. The only gold coin that we have seen are Louis-d'ors, some of which I understand have been struck since the revolution: the other current coins are douze-livre-pieces, six-livre-pieces (both bearing the stamp of Louis XVI.) trente-sous-pieces, six-liards, quarter-liards, deux-liards, and centimes. A centime is the hundredth part of a livre, which latter is nominal: a livre (or franc) being tenpence (English), a centime is consequently the fifth part of a halfpenny. The currency of such an insignificant coin is the most indisputable evidence in the world that things are cheap in France: of what use would a centime be in England?—what would it purchase? Not thanks from a beggar!

(To be continued in our next.)

Errata in the former Letters.—Page 98, col. 1, line 36, insert *my* before *natale solum*.—Page 98, col. 1, line 40, for *unstring'd* read *unstringed*.—Page 99, col. 2, line 26, for *fortifications* read *fortification*.—Page 102, col. 1, line 38, for *effect* read *effort*.—Page 103, col. 1, line 50, for *one* read *be*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
JUSTICE to the memory of my much-lamented friend, Mr. Wakefield, obliges me to notice, that in his edition of Virgil (which is come into my possession within these ten days) he has anticipated me in reforming the punctuation of Virg. *Æn.* V. 372. To him therefore let the whole praise of the correction be given. *Habeat secum servetque sepulcro.* I am not ignorant that Aulus Gellius, lib. v. cap. 8. of his *Noct. Attic.* explains the passage

passage as it has been generally understood. But whoever reads through the whole chapter will not attribute much to his authority, and will be disposed to allow that at least *that night* the Grammarian took a nap.

Walthamstow,
March 13, 1802.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Miscellany is the best channel extant, either to convey or to receive useful information, I request you will spare me a column for a few inquiries, on a subject in which many of your readers are interested.

In the year 1775, the Corporation of Dublin raised the sum of 70,000*l.* upon life annuities, with benefit of survivorship; and, having but a slender income, I was induced to subscribe for a few shares in the second class, with the hope of increasing it. For several years I received at the rate of 5*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per cent, English money—and though it was less than I had expected, I was not dissatisfied.

In the subsequent years, my annuities varied according to the following scale.

In 1783	—6	9	0	per cent.
1787	—5	10	9	
1788	—6	9	0	
1791	—5	10	9	
1792	—7	7	0	
1793	—5	10	9	
1794 to 1801.	6	9	0	

Now, Sir, I shall be glad to be informed by the Corporation of Dublin, or by any of your Correspondents, on what principle it is that my annuity, with benefit of survivorship, is to decrease. Why am I to receive 7½*l.* per cent. in 1792, and 5½*l.* in 1793? Had it remained stationary, I should have been content—but how it can lessen, exceeds my comprehension. Surely the spirits of departed subscribers do not rise again after a certain term, and claim their former annuities? I have no doubt that the committee who manage this Tontine are “all honourable men”—but as there is something extraordinary in these *retrograde movements*, an explanation will oblige many subscribers, and particularly.

London,
March 11, 1802.

Your obedient Servant,
A. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following anecdote relating principally to the Island of Cyprus, when conquered by the Musulmans, in the mid-

dle of the seventh century, is extracted from a very ancient and curious manuscript, the *Tarikh Aafim e-Cusi*; or, the History of the first Khalifs, by *Aafim*, of *Cusa*, a celebrated writer, whose work, originally written in Arabic, is supposed at present to exist only in the Persian translation, made about the year of the Hegira 596 (of the Christian æra 1199), as appears by the preface. Other passages from the same manuscript shall, if acceptable, be communicated for insertion in future Numbers of your excellent Magazine.

March 8, 1802. I am, Sir,
Your's, &c. W. OUSELEY.

“Having collected a variety of precious articles, Moawyeih added to their number a young damsel of exquisite beauty and grace, whom he had brought from the island of Cyprus, and sent them to Osman, the Commander of the Faithful, (then at Medina), under the charge of Obdet ben Obeidah, with a letter of compliments, and an account of all the circumstances that had befallen. As the Khalif had already received the fifth share of Moawyeih's plunder from the island of Cyprus, these additional presents and the letter afforded him infinite satisfaction, and he returned thanks to the Almighty. And when he looked upon that beautiful damsel, and beheld her extraordinary charms, he said unto the messenger, who had brought her, ‘Is she also of the fifths, or is she a free gift?’ The messenger replied, ‘In dividing the plunder of Cyprus, this fair damsel fell to the private lot of Moawyeih, and he sends her as a gift to the Commander of the Faithful.’ Then the Khalif enquired of the messenger, whether he had been with the Musulmans at the conquest of Cyprus; and, as he answered that he had been present, desired him to describe the situation of that island, its length, and breadth, and other particulars—Abdet replied, ‘The island of Cyprus is of considerable extent, and extremely fertile; the inhabitants assert, that it is eighty parasangs in breadth, and as many in length: therein I beheld various streams of running water, with innumerable groves and gardens, plantations of fruit trees, and cultivated fields. So numerous and so beautiful are the elegant villas, the lofty palaces, and the other stately edifices of that island, that it is vain to undertake a description of them. Besides all these, it abounds in quadrupeds of different kinds, such as mules, horses, camels, cows, sheep, and asses. Yet, in the conquest of this island, through the favour

favour of Almighty God, the Mussulmans experienced but little difficulty: for, when the inhabitants beheld our troops, they were smitten with fear, and so affected by terror, that not one of them could fight, nor draw his knife; they were so pusillanimous and contemptible, that none could summon up courage to stand before us in battle; and their prince sent a messenger to us, and solicited peace.' On hearing this, Osman, the Commander of the Faithful, exclaimed—'All this has proceeded from the grace of God, and from his mercy towards his servants!' Then he caused the fifth of the plunder of Cyprus, which had been sent to him, to be distributed in shares amongst the inhabitants of Medina, reserving for himself that beautiful damsel whom Moawveh had presented to him; but, as this circumstance displeased his wife Nailah, and caused great uneasiness to her, he sent the damsel back to Moawveh, who kept her in his house until the day of his death, but she bore not any children."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BE so good as to inform, in any way most convenient for yourself, the writer in your Magazine for November, who signs himself a Lover of Historic Truth, that I feel myself indebted to him for his politeness in the manner of expressing his remarks on the *Essay on the Character of Lear*; and that if I have any opportunity by another edition, I will duly consider, and endeavour to avail myself of, their justness. I am, Sir, Glasgow College: Your's, &c. W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are referred by Quintus Curtius to an old Persian word for the etymology of the *Tigris*, a celebrated river so called; he says, "*a celeritate quâ defluit*," &c. from the swiftness with which it flows, "*Tigris* signifying an arrow"—in modern Persian, this word is softened into *tir*, or *teer*, as it is pronounced (the Greek termination (*is*) being omitted). The ancient (*tigr*) and the modern (*tir*) seems to have entered into the composition of many Persian proper names, as *Tigranes*, *Tiridates*, &c. But how is this etymology to be reconciled with the Hebrew name of the river, דִּיגְלַת (*Diglat*)? The first letter presents but little difficulty, since *d* and *t* are in all languages interchangeable, and letters of the same organ. Now, as to the obstacle which occurs in the *l* of *diglat*, I think we must

consult the ancient Persick, and we shall find, according to Sir William Ouseley, in his "*Observations on some Medals and Gems bearing Inscriptions in the Pahlavi Character*," (p. 27 and 28), that the letters *L* and *R* were indiscriminately used by the early Persians, and that one character generally served for both. If we read the Hebrew word, therefore, *Diglat*, we shall restore it perhaps to its Persian derivation, and confirm the etymology of Quintus Curtius.

M. Y.

March 7, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the adoration of the sun, which prevailed among the Peruvians long before the arrival of the Spaniards in America, was borrowed from strangers of distant nations with whom they held a commercial intercourse, is the opinion of a most learned scholar, the celebrated Dr. Hyde, of Oxford, who in his "*Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum*," (first edit. p. 123), says, "*Non est dubium quin olim Pæni et Cananæi*," &c. &c.—"It is a matter beyond all doubt, that in former times the Phœnicians and Cananites sailed to the Peruvian coast, as I have proved from the *Periplus of Hanno*, and other authorities, in my notes to the *Itinera Mundi*. Besides, in the Greek Bible, we read that Solomon, with the assistance of the Tyrians, procured the gold *φάρμα*, i. e. of the *Peruvians*, whence may be ascertained the more true punctuation of the Hebrew name פֶּרוּיִם."

Not having at hand either the *Periplus of Hanno*, or the rabbinical work (*Itinera Mundi*) above-mentioned, I beg to learn from some of your ingenious correspondents what has been done on this hint of Dr. Hyde, by himself or others. The English Bible (ii. Chronicles, chap. 3, ver. 6), reads the passage in question thus—"And the gold was gold of *Parvaim*;" in the Latin Vulgate this proper name is not to be found—the verse is rendered as follows—"Stravit quoque pavimentum templi pretiosissimo marmore decore multo." In the Greek Septuagint, we read as in the English, χρυσὸν τῆς ἐκ φάρμας, which corresponds to the Hebrew text *וְהָיָה הַזָּהָב פֶּרוּיִם*, rendered by Montanus, *aurum Parvaaim*.

It appears from the passage in Dr. Hyde's work, above quoted, that he would correct this pronunciation of the Hebrew word, and call it *Parouim* or *Peruim*, a plural, which he would translate the *Peruvians*. I am, Sir, &c. P. Q.

Feb. 24, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Further ACCOUNT of the NEW PLANET.

THE Planet having been lost through M. Piazzi's illness, on the 11th of February, 1801, after he had observed it for six weeks; and it never having been seen out of his observatory, the astronomers were reduced to the necessity of endeavouring to find it, after eight months, by elements of its orbit deduced from his observations. He had given elements in a circular orbit, and Dr. Burkhardt, at Paris, and Mr. Gauss, at Bremen, elliptical elements. Baron Zach published calculations of its place from Dr. Burkhardt's elements, in his monthly journal, and the astronomers of Europe have laboured to find it by these calculations and their own, but in vain. Mr. Gauss, of Brunswick, probably excited by this disappointment to try to produce more exact elements, succeeded in the attempt, and calculations made upon them have been also published in the same monthly journal, and fortunately been the means of finding the planet again, which was observed by Baron Zach, at the Gotha Observatory, on the 7th of December last year, and by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 1st day of January this year, as it had been discovered by M. Piazzi on the 1st of January of the preceding year. Dr. Olbers observed the planet, without knowing it, making a right angle with two stars in the right wing of the constellation of the Virgin; and, looking again the next night, was struck with the appearance of the figure of the triangle being changed, which shewed a motion that pointed out the planet to him. He thought he was the first who had observed it since it had been lost, but Baron Zach afterwards published an account of his having seen it before, on the 7th of December; but, not being certain of its being the planet, waited before he published any thing till he could verify his observation by the return of fine weather, which was not till the latter end of the month. Thus these two learned gentlemen may both be considered as discoverers, since each found it without the assistance of the other; and if either of the observations had been wanting, we should have been in possession of the planet by the observation of the other. We must, however, always gratefully acknowledge our principal obligations are to M. Piazzi, the original discoverer, though he let it afterwards slip through his fingers, and by withholding an early, free, and ample communication of his discovery from the learned world, hazarded the total loss of

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

it to the present generation, to be discovered again, perhaps by accident, in some future age. We are, however, now in full possession of it, without fear of losing it again, except only in the sun's rays, in like manner as the other planets, to emerge from them again on the contrary side of the sun, and from an evening star turned into a morning one.

Mr. Gauss's elements of the orbit of the planet in an ellipsis, are as follow:

	S	O	
Epoch of 1801	-	2	17 36 34
Place of aphelium		10	26 27 38
Ascending node	-	2	21 0 44
Inclination	-	0	10 36 57

Mean distance 2,7673

Periodic time 1681 days, or four years and seven months.

Mean daily heliocentric motion 12' 50",914.

Eccentricity 0,0825017 to the mean distance taken as unity.

Greatest equation of centre $9^{\circ} 27' 41''$.

These elements give the longitude greater by a degree than Dr. Olber's observations; while Dr. Burkhardt's elements give it near 8° less, and M. Piazzi's circular elements near 11° less.

The planet was first observed by M. Mechain, the astronomer of the National Observatory at Paris, on the 23d of January, who sent an account hither: and it was observed at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, on the third of this month. It has been also observed by Alexander Aubert, Esq. at Highbury Place; by Stephen Lee, jun. Esq. at Hackney; George Gilpin, Esq. at the Royal Society apartments, Somerset Place; and by Dr. Herschel, at Slough; who have communicated their observations to the Royal Society. It will take some time to determine its apparent diameter with any exactness, it being so small. Although M. Piazzi reckoned it 7" when it was farther off than at present, it appears here much smaller; the Astronomer-royal has estimated it at 2"; Dr. Herschel, at one second, which may be the case with his ten-foot reflecting telescope. It is expected to be in opposition to the sun the latter end of March.

ASTROPHILUS.

Feb. 27, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE letter from Dr. Lettsom, in your Magazine for January, and that signed Varro, in your last Number, are on a subject very interesting to the lovers of a

E e

good

good garden; and still more so (as its importance is greater) to those who are engaged in agriculture. I apprehend, therefore, that you will readily admit a few further remarks, which may be of use to decide what seems to be not fully regarded.

Mr. Bradley, in some of his writings, mentions a person whose curiosity led him to watch a couple of birds, who had a nest of young ones, for one hour:—they went out and returned continually, bringing every time a caterpillar back to their young. He counted the journies they took, and calculated that that one nest could not consume less than 5000 in the course of a day. I thought this seemed to be an extravagant number to suppose; but, on considering how little room caterpillars require, how soft is their substance, and how quick is the digestion of birds, I was fully satisfied as to that point.

Dr. Lettsom thinks that the common observation, that a severe frost destroys grubs, insects, &c. may be erroneous. I rather wonder at his supposition, and cannot think with him. For when we consider that it is the nature of frost to *swell all fluids*, and to *destroy all tenacity*, how can we suppose, that any principle of vitality can remain in any animal body which has been *entirely frozen through its substance*? Its vessels must have been *all* broken, by the enlargement of the contained fluids; and the body therefore prepared for immediate putrid dissolution, when a thaw comes. Those grubs only, which have retired to a greater depth in the earth than the frost reaches, can remain. I remember a fact full to this point:—A gentleman in the county of Essex assured me, in the latter end of the year 1795, that the severe frost of the former winter had done immense service to the farmers on his estates; for that, previous to that time, they had been for several years so infested with grubs, that their wheat crops suffered most severely, and they had been frequently obliged to repeat their wheat-sowing in the spring, or to sow some other crops where the wheat had been destroyed; but after that frost, he said, the evil was removed.

It has been supposed that tom-tits, and some other birds, injure the blossoms of fruit-trees in the spring: I have watched them completely, and have been convinced, that the fact is the contrary; and that when they are seen to peck at the blossoms, as is generally thought, they are snatching an insect out of its retreat. Yet if they did feed on blossoms, I see not

what injury they could do, for the trees produce millions more than can possibly set and ripen into fruit; so that, if they did not naturally perish and fall, they must be picked off in multitudes, or no fruit could be had.

I suspect the carrion-crow to be *ENTIRELY carnivorous*, and I rather believe the same of the rook; for these birds may be always seen to settle, in great numbers, on a *fresh-ploughed field before it is sown*.

Your correspondent Varro considers pigeons as very mischievous, because they are entirely granivorous; but animals of this description may be also very serviceable, inasmuch as they consume immense quantities of seeds of weeds, which would otherwise prove a terrible plague to the farmer, cost him a large expence, and perhaps puzzle his diligence to eradicate them. There is a paper in the *Museum Rusticum*, vol. ii. p. 255, giving an account, that the farmers at Tuxford, in Nottinghamshire, had destroyed their pigeons; and afterwards found, that without these birds they could get no crops of wheat. The soil was full of the seeds of *ketlocks*, which overshot and destroyed their corn. The pigeons preferred these seeds to any corn whatever, and the farmers were obliged to re-people their *courts*.

The usefulness of domestic poultry is fully established, from the success attending the experiment which Dr. Lettsom mentions to have been made at Norfolk Island. It is plain, therefore, contrary to the supposition of Varro, that they *will* take the trouble of looking after insects. Turkeys will leave any thing for the seeds of nettles, and will always thrive where nettles grow abundantly. The Guinea-fowl, which seems to be a species of the Turkey, is probably of the same disposition.

Varro justly supposes ducks to be very serviceable, if flocks of them were turned in upon young corn, or among turnips; but the number must be great to do any extensive service. They are not so beneficial in a garden, for they will take liberties with the strawberries; and I have had the hearts of my endive and lettuces picked out by them, in order to get at the little red worms which are apt to harbour there. The common plover or pee-wit seems fitter for gardens than the duck; because its long sharp bill can take the worms without injuring the plants, which the broad round bill of the duck cannot so well do; and these birds have no taste for strawberries; they may therefore be safely trusted.

Upon the whole, Sir, having made much observation on the feathered part of the creation, and considered the matter well, I am not partially but *entirely a friend to them* ALL (the great voracious birds of prey, which seldom come under notice, excepted). If they eat part of our corn, or part of our fruit, shall we grudge it, when they are the means of preserving the rest? God has not given to us an exclusive right to the whole: and, as the poet says,

The birds of heaven will vindicate *their* right.

If therefore we would act consistently with our character, as *good* masters of the inferior world, or consistently with our own interest, we shall cheerfully allow these our dependent *servants* (for such they are) their small pittance, and receive in return the benefits they will bring us, besides being cheered with their wild and delightful melody.

J. B. PIKE.

Feb. 23, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS ON MASON'S SUPPLEMENT TO JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

[Continued from page 13, of Vol. XIII.]

MACARONI.

THIS word, says Mr. Mason, derives from the Italian, and signifies an egregious fop. Grant both positions, does it follow, that the term can with propriety be thus applied, if it has no such meaning in the literature of the Italians?

From *macco*, *pease-pudding*, derives *maccheroni* (in the provincial dialect of Naples, *macaroni*), the name of a yellowish paste made of the flour of *saragolla*, one of the many Sicilian varieties of wheat, by squeezing it in a moist state through a wooden cullender, or pierced cylinder, the orifices of which have in the center a wire or skewer, which tubulates the extruded dough. The paste breaks off in flaccid pipes, about a span long, and when dried in the air will keep for many years: steeped in hot gravy, and strowed with scrapings of Parmesan cheese, it is a favourite dish in Italy: nor is it unknown in London, by the same name.

The water expressed in making *maccheroni* is remarkably turbid and sluggish; hence the Italian proverb *più grosso dell'acqua dei maccheroni*, which is applied to a sluggish stupid intellect. *Maccherone*, too, says the Vocabulary *Della Crusca*, is

used for a dullard, a blockhead: as in English one says, *a brain of dough*. Donne the satirist writes,

In *dough-bak'd* men some harmlessness we see.

and uses in a similar sense the word in question,

I sigh and sweat

To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain.

How then can the modern abuse of the word be accounted for? On the Mole at Naples (is it allowed to echo such brothel-flang out of the Crypts of Cotytto?), the phrase, *cazzo di macarone*, which is in fact picturesque, may be heard among the sailors: it is flung against such as are supposed "to want vigour when put to the shift." By some sea-faring people the words, no doubt, were brought to England, and applied, with decent abbreviation, to those foplings of fashion, those would-be bloods, whom the sons of Neptune are accustomed to despise.

Macaroni then means (1) *a tubulated paste used in cookery*; (2) *a sluggish-minded man*; in this sense it is obsolete: (3) *a sluggish-bodied man, a feeble libertine, a pretended rake, a sham debauchee, a fop*; in this sense it is not a very decorous word.

Macaroon, in French *macaron*, the name of a cake made of almonds and sugar, is supposed by Richelet to derive from the Greek *μακας*, *blessed*, as it were the bread of the blessed, the ambrosia of the new Jerusalem. This is improbable; yet a cake of almonds must have been invented and named in a land of almonds. There is, or was, a town, *Macaria*, in the island of Cyprus; perhaps Margaret of Henne-gan, the favourite mistress of Richard Lion heart, thence sent the receipt for making *macaroons*.

Malengin.—From the Latin adverb *malè* derives the French adverb *mal*, *ill*, *amiss*. This adverb is much used in composition by the French, as *mal-adroit*, *mal-aise*, *malapre*, *mal-aventure*, *mal-bati*, *mal-content*, &c. At a time, when our writers thought it a symptom of refinement to Gallicize, were introduced the similarly formed English words, *mal-administration*, *malcontent*, *malpractice*, *mal-versation*, &c. which are yet retained; and *malapert*, *malengin*, *mal-talent*, *mal-seasance*, &c. which are obsolescent. Adverbs do not naturally coalesce with substantives; it is only with verbal substantives, where continued action is implied, that they can with propriety form junctions. *Mal-administration*, *mal-practice*, *mal-versation*, are of this

this kind. So is *mal-feasance*; but as *feasance* is already obsolete, the derivative is following its fortunes: we should now say *maleficence*. On the contrary, *malcontent*, *malengin*, *malalent*, are somewhat anomalous. The old participial adjective *mal-contented*, which Lord Bacon employs, is more defensible than Addison's substantive, *mal-content*. *Malapert* is disused; because its derivation, and consequently its precise and essential meaning, is uncertain. I guess it is the French *mal-appris*, *ill taught*: Minshew says, *malè apertus*; Junius, *mal and pert*; Bailey, *malè partus*; Johnson follows Junius.

Marques.—The distance to which it is convenient and usual to send the same horses with a mail-coach, or a post-chaise, is called *a stage*; and, with our present roads and breeds of cattle, may be estimated at about fifteen miles. In the feudal times, a stage was called *a march*, which word, says Spelman, derives from a Teutonic etymon, signifying, *horse*; whence also the Icelandic *mar*, *equus*, and the English *mare*, *equa*. If messages, provisions, forage, ammunition, were to be conveyed for the sovereign through a given district, the lords of castles along the road undertook the duty in succession; each employed his own vassals and cattle to an agreed distance in every direction: the line circumscribing these stopping-places formed the boundary of his *march*, which may commonly have included a district of 30 miles diameter. Wherever the conquests of the Goths extended, a distribution of the country into *marches*, and certain connected military regulations, were introduced, and the lord of a *march* was denominated, in the Latinity of the middle ages, *marchisus*. From this word derives the Italian *marchese*, the French *marquis*, and the English *marquis*. I know not why Mr. Mason prefers the spelling *marques*, which has a feminine termination, and, in the case of Lady Ann Bolein, seems to have been considered as a feminine term. In the Teutonic, the lord of a march is called *mark graf*, whence the still subsisting title *margrave*; and, in the Anglo-saxon, *mearc-gerefa*. This word *gerefa* has, in modern English, been abbreviated into *reve*, thus a *land-reve*, the *reve's tale*, and from *shire-gereve*, *shire-reve*, and now *sheriff*; so that *march-reve* would be the proper designation of a *marchisus* or *margrave*.

Misallied, *misadvised*, *misbelieving*, *misborn*, &c.—Are none of these words miscoined? Two of them have a French, two a Saxon, derivation; does the formative syllable *mis* coalesce indifferently with

either? It is certainly of Gothic origin. One finds in Ulphilas *missadedins*, for *misdeeds*; and *missaleiks*, for *unlike*; in Icelandic, *misslet*, for *motley*; *miss-vefni*, for *restlessness*, *misdreaming*: in Swedish, *mis-dære*, an *archfool*; *missbrott*, a *crime*; in Anglo-saxon, *misbeardb*, a *misbirth*; *mis-lædan*, to *mislead*; in Hollandish, *mis-booren*, to *bear amiss*; *misbak*, a *bad batch*; in Danish, *misforstaaelse*, *misunderstanding*; *mismod*, *discouragement*: Friesish, *mis-dwan*, to *do amiss*; *misbagian*, to *displease*, &c. But it has been received from the Franks by their Gallic subjects, and is freely used in the composition of French words. Thus *mésaise*, *mésalliance*, *més-arriver*, *mésavenir*, *mésaventure*, &c. It seems then, that the syllable *mis* being common both to the Gothic and to the French fountain of our language, may, with equal propriety, accompany words from either: yet, we should hesitate, I think, to couple it with words of Greek origin, and should feel as unwelcome novations such terms as *misphilosophize*, *misprophetic*, *misrhetoric*. The primary meaning of *mis* is not easily ascertained. Johnson defines the adverb *amiss*, which has the same etymon, *not right*, *out of order*: of arrows, which do not hit the mark, we say that they *miss*. I suspect that the word was originally used of weapons; and that it meant not merely *to avoid*, but *to graze*, *to touch injuriously*; for ideas of disappointment, of disapprobation, and of injury, seem associated with its meaning. Besides, a rude language is not likely to have had a positive term for expressing the mere negation of action. Nor could *meissel* mean a *chisel*, unless *meissen* had once meant to *scratch*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT of the LEIPZIG MICHAELMAS-FAIR, 1801.

AT the preceding Easter-fair already the agents and riders of the great English mercantile houses in London, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, and other manufacturing towns, had been very busy in preparing the ware-rooms where at Michaelmas they might expose to sale immense piles of goods, at the most reasonable prices. Accordingly, waggon after waggon, merchant after merchant, made their appearance, some of them hoping there to indemnify themselves for the losses they had sustained at Frankfort-fair, where, in consequence of the strictly enforced prohibitions of British goods in France, the exhausted state of the countries bordering

bordering on the Rhine, and from other causes, even the English, though they sold their goods uncommonly cheap, were not able to do much business. There had been indeed a great number of visitors at Frankfort; but the merchants from the North of Europe have forty German miles farther to travel to Frankfort than to Leipzig, and this saving alone more than counterbalances all the advantages arising from the greater cheapness of provisions and house-rent, and from the lowness* of the duties paid in Frankfort. It is probable then, that Leipzig will remain the principal staple-place for the trade with the North; and for this more provision had been made last fair, than in any preceding one. It was said, that no less than forty-six English mercantile houses had ware-rooms at the fair. Among those who attended for the first time, we observed the following:—W. Barbe and Co. W. Turner and Co. from Manchester; A. Rutherford, from Manchester; Kerr and Duddingston, J. Cunliff, Blatt, and Ridgway, Tonner, and Co. T. Brookes and Co. from Manchester; J. Gibson and Wm. Guthrie, from Glasgow. The English houses, however, which were already known at Leipzig from their former dealings, Campbell, from Glasgow. Arch. Macnab (who some time ago married and settled at Brunswick), and particularly J. Humphreys and Co. (who filled with goods all the front rooms of Dufour's large house in the great market-place), maintained a superiority over the newcomers, and sold extraordinary quantities of muslins, dimities, thicksets, &c. The cotton manufactures of Saxony were thus again almost wholly beat out of the market by the British, with which they could not stand a competition, either with respect to the beauty and neatness of the patterns, or the lowness of the prices.

But what at former fairs had been less the case, the importation of the lighter sorts of English woollens was likewise immense, and threatened an entire stagnation in the manufactures of Germany. Even the middling cloths, and not merely the finest sorts, had been sent from England in such abundance, that the cloth-dealers of Züllichau, Görlitz, and other parts of Brandenburg and Saxony, were almost reduced to despair. But this severe stroke

upon them might have been foreseen; for, during the two last years, all the fine and even coarser wool, in the markets of Bautzen, Dresden, Leipzig, Naumberg, &c. had been bought up by English agents, and sent to England. The Saxon manufacturers made strong remonstrances against the exportation of the raw materials, but their petitions seem not to have been attended to, and the consequence is the ruin of the woollen manufactures, and the breadlessness of many thousands of spinners and weavers in that country. Agents have again been travelling about in Saxony with English guineas, who even buy beforehand the produce of the next sheep-shearing, and by their competition considerably advance the price of the wool.

All this could not fail to excite the liveliest sentiments of indignation in the breasts of the German merchants. It had been proposed by the Electoral Deputation for Trade and Manufactures, to erect a magazine, where the merchants might deposit their goods, and receive a sum out of the electoral treasury equal to one-half of their value, without interest; but with this pawn-shop, as it was called, no one was satisfied, nor indeed could be. The English effect every thing by means of machinery and immense capitals. The latter the Saxon manufacturers wish to obtain as a free loan from the Elector: and, with respect to the former, some of the most active intended to exert themselves to the utmost, and hoped to perform great things, provided no hindrance arose from the exclusive privileges granted to some manufacturers in Chemnitz, &c. Some models of spinning jennies, &c. were exhibited at the fair, with proposals on reasonable terms for the erection of them; which shewed, at least, that the industry and ingenuity of the Germans have not unsuccessfully attempted to appropriate to themselves the improvements of English artists. A Madame Tesch published proposals, according to which she offered to furnish machines for spinning wool for fine cloth and cassimirs.

On the proper pay-day, the Thursday in the pay-week, there arrived from Dresden a severe prohibition of the sale of French porcelaine, with which the fair was inundated. The director of the manufactory of Meissen, Marcolini, Master of the Horse, and chief favourite of the Elector, had attended the fair, and had every where seen large quantities of the Séve China-ware exposed to sale, not only by Osterwald, Drapeau, and other vendors of fashionable articles from Paris, but likewise

* For instance, the duty paid at Frankfort for a bale of cloth containing twenty-four pieces, is twenty-four creutzers: but in Leipzig, it would amount to perhaps as many half-dollars.

likewise in the shops of the Leipzig book-sellers, and dealers in works of art; and in consequence of his representations, the prohibitory edict had been so suddenly issued. Although every one acknowledged the equity of this measure, as the electoral porcelain is strictly prohibited in France, yet it gave rise to a deal of murmuring among the Saxon manufacturers, who wished to have a similar prohibition fulminated against their French and English rivals, without considering that this would tend altogether to destroy the fair. Several Saxon patriots, however, have published in occasional pamphlets their apprehensions of the impending ruin of the manufactures of the electorate.

The French merchants did a good deal of business, especially in silks, points and fine cloth. The manufactures of Lyons had indeed, on account of the dearness of the raw silk, rather risen than fallen in price; but the merchants from Russia and Poland, who attended in considerable numbers, purchased large quantities; and some houses, as Farges from Lyons, and Gontard from Frankfort, had so quick a sale that their storehouses were emptied long before the end of the fair. The Polish Jews waited with impatience for the arrival of Gontard, and some of them even went to meet him. The influence of fashion, however, which had for some time past been rather unfavourable to silk-stuffs, was here likewise very perceptible. In Poland and Russia too the ladies of fashion now wear almost nothing but muslins and cotton. The finest book-muslins were purchased for the coldest regions of the North. But the general introduction of shawls, which are made very thick and warm for the use of the Hyperboreans, has rendered the thinnest linens and muslins fit articles of dress even in the most rigorous season. A Greek merchant, of the name Ginagos, brought some real Oriental shawls to the fair. Atlas, once generally used for winter-dresses, is now employed only for covers and state-cloaths.

Brussels-points and *points d'Alençon* were in greater request, and fetched higher prices than ever. Desportes, a French merchant, who is settled at Weimar, sold a lace-veil of extraordinary beauty to a Russian princess for one hundred pounds. A great number of dealers in fashionable articles and milliners attended from Paris, who, from the singularity of their dress, might be called walking-journals of the fashions, and turned no customer away unsatisfied. These folks in particular attracted the notice of the northern birds of

passage, the travellers and strangers who were flocking to Paris. Every one was tempted to purchase at least a *tablier en corsage*, or a *doliman à la Egyptienne*.

It is almost incredible in what an endless variety the effigy of Bonaparte made its appearance on fashionable trinkets, snuff-boxes, medallions, bracelets; engraved in precious stones, cast in metal, sculptured in ivory, blown in glass, and even as a periwig-block. Next to Bonaparte, the Emperor Alexander of Russia was most the order of the day: Baumgärten, of Leipzig, disposed of some hundreds of snuff-boxes with his effigy, and engraved portraits of him every where met the eye. The Italian and English merchants, however, who, instead of gazing at his picture in Leipzig, had gone on directly to Moscow with their copper plates, cameos, and fashionable articles of dress and decoration, were much better rewarded for their homage. Indeed the coronation at Moscow, in another respect, likewise, affected the Michaelmas-fair; for many traders from the interior parts of Russia did not visit Leipzig, finding it more to their advantage to attend with their merchandize in that capital during the ceremony. On the other hand, great numbers of Jews from Brody, in Gallicia, again came to the Leipzig-fair.

Among the fashionable articles, we particularly distinguished the English straw-hats and chip-hats, which greatly surpassed any thing of the kind produced by the German manufacturers. Of English plated ware, too, vast quantities were exposed for sale, at prices astonishingly low considering the neatness and elegance of these articles. Sage, of Old Bond-street, had sent a large assortment of transparencies, varying in price from four pounds to four shillings, which were exhibited in Peter-street, and few spectators could withstand the temptation to purchase at least one of these prints. Besides these, indeed, many other proofs again occurred how far the English surpasses the Germans in a spirit of speculation. Mr. Macnab announced by handbills, and in the newspapers, that he would purchase silk rags by the pound. And he actually obtained a considerable quantity, which, a German patriot with vexation observes, will probably soon be sent back to the Continent, manufactured into silk-paper.

Frege, the banker, received first, by a courier from Frankfort, the intelligence of the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace between England and France, and rejoiced to be able to communicate immediately this

this important news to Rochefoucault, the French minister at the court of Dresden, and to the other illustrious strangers then at Leipzig. What advantages would some of our speculating stockjobbers have reaped from this golden secret, to which Frege alone possessed the key during six hours! Macnab actually gained some thousands of dollars, by quickly buying up English bills, &c. for, from five dollars fifteen groschens, the course of exchange rose in forty-eight hours to five rix-dollars twenty-three groschens: but it again fell considerably, in consequence of large quantities of English paper being poured into the market from Russia, and from the corn-countries near the mouth of the Vistula.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO species of information is received more generally and with greater pleasure than natural history, particularly the history of the inferior animals. We are delighted to observe the superiority of the human mind to the rest of the creation; and with a conscious pride we behold instinct employing its utmost efforts in vain to emulate the operations of reason. Hence it comes, that we are most surprised and delighted by those actions of animals that approach nearest the actions of man. The bird that sings, the parrot that chatters, and the monkey that mimicks our gestures, all obtain a peculiar place in our regard. But those animals who discover a sagacity approaching to reason are our favourites. The horse, the cat, and, above all, the dog, is our friend and companion. This last animal emulates not only the mental powers of man, but even some of the human virtues. The amazing sagacity of the dog, his gratitude, his unshaken fidelity, that acute sense of shame which often betrays his faults, and that consciousness of good desert with which he comes to claim the reward of his services, all these circumstances approximate very closely to what we observe in the human character. These qualities, together with his great utility for various purposes, have rendered him the constant attendant and principal favourite of man. Every anecdote therefore that tends to elucidate the nature and powers of this very superior animal, must be particularly amusing and interesting to all the lovers of natural history. The following are completely authentic, which is, perhaps, one of the first recommendations to anecdotes of this nature.—“A gentleman who usually

spent the winter months in the capital of North Britain, having gone with his family to pass the summer at his country seat, left the care of his town-residence, together with a favourite house dog, to some servants, who were placed at board-wages. The dog soon found board-wages very short allowance; and to make up the deficiency, he had recourse to the kitchen of a friend of his master's, which in better days he had occasionally visited. By a hearty meal, which he received here daily, he was enabled to keep himself in good condition, till the return of his master's family to town on the approach of winter. Though now restored to the enjoyment of plenty at home, and standing in no need of foreign liberality, he did not forget that hospitable kitchen where he had found a resource in his adversity. A few days after, happening to saunter about the streets, he fell in with a duck, which, as he found it in no private pond, he probably concluded to be no private property. He snatched up the duck in his teeth, carried it to the kitchen where he had been so hospitably fed, laid it at the cook's feet, with many polite movements of his tail, and then scampered off with much seeming complacency at having given this testimony of his grateful sense of favours”

The following anecdote is an instance of that sagacity and attachment which so justly contribute to make the dog our favourite.—“Those valleys, or *glens*, as they are called by the natives, which intersect the Grampian mountains, are chiefly inhabited by shepherds. The pastures, over which each flock is permitted to range, extend many miles in every direction. The shepherd never has a view of his whole flock at once, except when they are collected for the purpose of sale or shearing. His occupation is to make daily excursions to the different extremities of his pastures in succession; and to turn back, by means of his dog, any stragglers that may be approaching the boundaries of his neighbours. In one of these excursions, a shepherd happened to carry along with him one of his children, an infant about three years old. This is an usual practice among the Highlanders, who accustom their children from the earliest infancy to endure the rigors of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance, to have a more
extensive

extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plain at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was suddenly darkened by one of those impenetrable mists, which frequently descend so rapidly amidst these mountains as, in the space of a few minutes, almost to turn day to night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child: but, owing to the unusual darkness and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless research of many hours amongst the dangerous morasses and cataracts, with which these mountains abound, he was at length overtaken by night. Still wandering on without knowing whither, he at length came to the verge of the mist; and, by the light of the moon, discovered that he had reached the bottom of his valley, and was now within a short distance of his cottage. To renew the search that night, was equally fruitless and dangerous. He was therefore obliged to return to his cottage, having lost both his child, and his dog who had attended him faithfully for years. Next morning by day-break, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbours, set out in search of his child; but, after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled by the approach of night to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog, which he had lost the day before, had been home, and on receiving a piece of cake had instantly gone off again. For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search for his child, and still on returning home at evening disappointed to his cottage, he found that the dog had been home, and, on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day; and when the dog as usual departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of his strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract, at some distance from the spot where the shepherd had left his child. The banks of the cataract, almost joined at the top, yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, presented that appearance which so often astonishes and appals the travellers that frequent the Grampian mountains; and indicates that these stupendous chasms were not the silent work of time, but the

sudden effect of some violent convulsion of the earth. Down one of these rugged and almost perpendicular descents, the dog began, without hesitation, to make his way, and at last disappeared into a cave, the mouth of which was almost upon a level with the torrent. The shepherd with difficulty followed; but on entering the cave, what were his emotions, when he beheld his infant eating with much satisfaction the cake which the dog had just brought him; while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacence! From the situation in which the child was found, it appears that he had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave; which the dread of the torrent had afterwards prevented him from quitting. The dog by means of his scent had traced him to the spot; and afterwards prevented him from starving by giving up to him his own daily allowance. He appears never to have quitted the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for its food; and then he was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage."

January 10, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I wrote that paper which you did me the favour to insert in your Magazine for December last, I little expected that I should have occasion to trouble you again on the same subject. But as the paper signed NAURICUS, in your last month's Magazine, does not contain a very extensive nor a very correct account of reflecting light-houses in England, a more perfect account may perhaps be acceptable to some of your philosophical readers, particularly to those who may be inclined to improve this useful branch of optics.

Large rewards have been given for finding the longitude, and for improving instruments for determining the latitude; but no premium has yet been offered for discovering the best method of erecting lights for the use of navigators, though they are of more consequence to coasting vessels, than both the latitude and longitude put together.

How mirrors came to be used in France for this purpose, I am not able to give any account, but in England this invention is of recent date. The idea, however,

ever, was not suggested by the falling of an apple, nor the dissection of a frog, but by a circumstance almost as trivial as either. It happened as follows:

At a meeting of a society of mathematicians at Liverpool, one of the members proposed to lay a wager that he would read a paragraph of a newspaper, at ten yards distance, with the light of a farthing candle. The wager was laid; and the proposer covered the inside of a wooden dish with pieces of looking-glass, fastened in with glazier's putty, placed this reflector behind his candle, and won the wager.

One of the company viewed this experiment with a philosophic eye. This was Captain Hutchinson, the dock-master. Hence, the origin of those reflecting light-houses at Liverpool*, which were erected in the year 1763.

Mr. Hutchinson says, "We have made and had in use here at Liverpool reflectors of one, two, and three feet focus, and three, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 12 feet diameter, the three small ones made of tin soldered together, and the largest of wood covered with looking-glass. The two large ones, called the sea-lights, leading through the Channel from the sea, till the two Hoylake-lights are brought in a line that leads into a very good roadstead to lie, till it is a proper time to proceed to Liverpool†."

These were, I believe, the only reflecting light-houses in England worthy of notice, at the time I began to study this subject, which was in the year 1777. As for those concaves made of copper, they scarcely deserve the name of reflectors, if the accounts which I have had of them may be depended on.

After I had invented a method of constructing a concave mirror, eighteen inches in diameter, that would appear larger than a star of the first magnitude at fourteen miles distance, with a lamp of ten single threads of fine cotton, it did not require the genius of a RAMSDEN to know how to place a number of them to form a light-house.

The method which I used in fixing the mirrors in the light-house at Hunstanton, on the coast of Norfolk, was this.—In that direction where the strongest light was wanted, I fixed SEVEN reflectors to illuminate TWO points of the compass, but at shorter distances I was more spar-

ing of light. Hence, if the placing of seven mirrors to illuminate a small angle be deemed an invention, it rather seems that I might lay claim to it. But to proceed with my history.

Before the light-house above-mentioned was finished, two of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, London, came to see it.

In some instances it is difficult to determine what an invention is. But these gentlemen, after their return to London, made a reflector, which, I believe, was of their own invention. It was in the form of a dice-box, standing on one end, with a circular lamp round the middle of it. It was fixed up at Lowestoffe. But these gentlemen are now no more!—So I shall say no more concerning their invention.

In the twenty-sixth year of his present Majesty's reign, an Act of Parliament passed for erecting four light-houses in the northern parts of Great Britain: one on Kinnard's Head, in the county of Aberdeen; one on the island of North Rannaldshaw, in the Orkneys; one on the Point of Scalpa, in the island of Herries; and a fourth on the Mull of Cantyre. These being erected and lighted agreeably to my directions, were found to answer the purpose so well and at so small an annual expence, that the trustees obtained another act in the year 1788, authorizing them to erect a fifth light-house on the island of Arran, or upon the little island of Plada, near the same, which was to be done without any increase of the duties authorized to be levied by the former act.

It may not be improper in this place to name the promoter of this useful undertaking. The late Sir John Hunter Blair, of Edinburgh, a man of an enlarged understanding, with the interest of his native country very much at heart, first conceived the idea of erecting those light-houses.—And Sir John having, at that time, more friends in the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh than any other member, was enabled to stem the current of opposition, and render this important service to navigation.

In January 1788, the following advertisement appeared in the newspapers.

"Trinity House, London, Jan. 26, 1788.

"THIS Corporation, ever anxious to render navigation as safe as possible, and conceiving the present mode of lighting our coasts capable of still farther improvement, they have determined to try the effects of some new-constructed lights, by a comparison with those now in use, and which will be exhibited in the course of a few days

from

Ff

* I had this account from one of the members then present.

† Hutchinson's Practical Seamanship:

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

from the top of Severndroog Castle, on Shooter's Hill.

"The Corporation therefore request the favour of gentlemen, who reside within a circle of thirty miles of that object, to take notice of the appearance and magnitudes of the different lights on the nights when the respective experiments are made, and to favour the Secretary with any observations that may occur on their comparative merits.

"Due notice will be given of the nights on which the castle will be lighted."

What success has attended these laudable endeavours of the above-mentioned corporation to improve light-houses, I have not been informed: but if the light-house at Scilly has been erected since those experiments were made, some judgment may be formed; for that light is under the direction of the Trinity House.

The Scilly light-house, NAUTICUS informs us, "is also a light of mirrors, but they are of copper, plated with silver, and polished in the curve of the parabola, by which their light neither spreads nor converges, but darts a cylinder of light to a vast distance. This light consists of six round mirrors, placed round a seventh, each twenty-two inches in diameter; every mirror having an Argand's lamp in its focus, supplied with oil from behind. The frame in which these mirrors are fixed stands perpendicularly to the horizon, on a shaft united with a machine below, that turns the whole round every two minutes. Hence, a cylinder of light five feet and a half diameter sweeps the whole horizon."

Ganganelli says, in one of his letters, "that it is easy to perceive in reading a book, even a moral one, whether the author be a mathematician or not. And that he was seldom deceived in this observation."

Without possessing the penetration of Ganganelli, I think I may venture to say, that had Nauticus been possessed of a moderate share of mathematical knowledge, he would not have given us such a description as this.

For those mirrors to reflect parallel rays of light, each must have a lamp no larger than a mathematical point. But, let us suppose for a moment, that those mirrors have this property of darting a cylinder of light to the horizon, which may be about fifteen miles distance; then, as the frame in which the mirrors are fixed turns round once in two minutes, this Will-with-a-wisp at the horizon must travel over more than ninety-four miles in that time, or at the rate of *four miles in five seconds*; and as this light is only five feet and a half in

diameter, even at the horizon, it would not continue in sight to an eye placed there, much longer than $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a second. But we are informed, that each mirror in that house has an Argand's lamp fixed in its focus, consequently, from the well-known principles of optics, the rays of light reflected from it must be in a diverging state; and a reflected light, to be useful at sea, must diverge to a certain degree, that the whole surface of the water, between the light-house and the horizon, may be illuminated.

The Scilly light-house may, for aught I know to the contrary, be perfect in this respect; but upon the whole it is far from being so good as Nauticus supposes, or so good as might have been expected from the genius of Mr. Adam Walker, assisted by the purse of the Corporation of Trinity House. The use of silver for a reflecting surface is certainly an imperfection of no small consequence. Silver is so much inferior to looking glass for this purpose, that, for philosophers to prefer the former to the latter, appears to me very unaccountable. It is my humble opinion, that there is not a lady in the United Kingdom who would prefer a silver dish to a looking-glass, when she is inclined to see a perfect image of her face.

It may be of use to those who may hereafter copy the light-house at Scilly to know, that the figure in which those mirrors are fixed is as good as any other, but not better. Had they been fixed in a square, a parallelogram, or a triangle, their effect would have been just the same, for they would have appeared as one single light at a very short distance; nay, had they been placed in a right line, their effect would have been still the same at three miles distance. For, it is known from experiment, that two reflectors, made of tin, placed more than ten feet asunder, appeared at three miles distance as one single light, and required to be separated from each other more than nineteen feet to appear two distinct lights, when viewed at the same distance as before.

When it is considered how great the dangers are to which ships are exposed near the shore, particularly in the dark tempestuous season of the year, and that good light-houses conduce greatly to the safety of property, and the preservation of the lives of seamen, I hope, that neither Mr. Adam Walker, nor NAUTICUS will conceive any remarks that I have made upon the light-houses at Scilly, as in the least degree personal. The character

rafter of the former gentleman is well-known to the philosophic world; and as to the latter, he is, if I am not mistaken, a gentleman of great respectability and an ingenious writer, ready to use his pen, either in behalf of his friend, or to enlarge the narrow bounds of human knowledge.

Much more might be said concerning the present imperfections of light-houses, and the necessity of encouraging improvements.

For my own part I am persuaded, that the art of exhibiting lights to be seen at a great distance is still very far from being arrived at the highest degree of perfection; it is therefore much to be wished, that the Corporation of Trinity House would direct their attention, once more to this important subject.

Lynn Regis, I am Sir,
March 2d, 1802. Your's &c.

E. WALKER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of LITERATURE in
RUSSIA.

THE truly-glorious and revivifying Government of Alexander I. promises new life and vigour to the arts and sciences throughout his immense empire. Incredible, indeed, was the pressure of the rigorous genius-destroying restrictions and prohibitory edicts under the reign of Paul, of the state of whose mind, continually tormented with suspicion, but in other respects endowed with many good qualities, so striking a picture has been drawn by Kotzebue, in *The Most Remarkable Year of his Life*, of which a Russian translation too has been published. During that inauspicious season, only a few plants sprung up here and there in the garden of Russian literature, chiefly in Petersburg, and for the glorification of imperial institutions. Among these, for instance, may be reckoned the "Kabinet Petra Velikago;"—or, Cabinet of Peter the Great, written in the Russian language by Joseph Bieliajev, under-librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and splendidly printed in 1800, at the expence of the Academy, in three large quarto volumes. It is intended to be a catalogue of the books, natural curiosities, works of art, medals, pictures, and other treasures which the Academy founded by Peter the Great possesses: but it is to be feared, that this list itself will swell to a library, if the succeeding parts should be written in the same spirit as the three first. The

first volume contains only the relics of Peter the Great, with five plates, comprehending even the productions of his turning-lathe which are preserved, as is well known, in a separate apartment. The second volume gives some but extremely defective accounts of the Academic Library, in which there are two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four Russian works, (and among them no less than three hundred and five Russian romances!) and one thousand three hundred and fifty manuscripts, (two hundred and thirty-six of them Chinese, and four hundred and ten relating to the history of Russia). In the third volume, the cabinet of medals is illustrated. It is really astonishing, how many curiosities and exquisite works of art have from every part of Europe been collected in Petersburg, especially under the reign of Catherine II. What treasures of art and literature are to be found only in the Imperial Hermitage! Here, for instance, is the most valuable and complete collection of ancient engraved gems, of which the celebrated collection of the Duke of Orleans composes only a small part. Here the libraries of Voltaire and Diderot are placed, containing their manuscripts, and manuscript-notes on the margins of the books. M. Von Köhler, a German, is the keeper of these treasures; and the antiquarian writings which he has published in the French and German languages, sufficiently prove him to be a proper person for such an office. It is, however, an unfortunate circumstance for the rest of Europe, that it is difficult to learn, what has been swallowed up by these repositories on the banks of the Neva. It is therefore to be lamented, that the splendid Description of the Michaelowitzian Palace has since the death of Paul been discontinued. From what Kotzebue has said concerning it in the second volume of the above-named esteemed publication, one may guess, what immense quantities of curiosities it contained. At present only the three large engravings of the external views of the now deserted Palace, are to be obtained at the price of forty rubles. Of Gatschika too, the favourite residence of Paul, and which the new Emperor has presented to the Empress-mother, we have a view in six large sheets, engraved before the death of the late Emperor, and giving us at least a general idea of the plan of the extensive pleasure-grounds, &c.

There is no longer any doubt, that the new University at Dorpat will be established. This institution has already cost

the nobility of Esthonia and Livonia more than one hundred thousand rubles. Several learned men have been invited and arrived from foreign parts to fill the professional chairs, as, for instance, *Hegel*, from Gießen. Dr. *Schlözel*, a son of the celebrated historian in Göttingen, has likewise been called from the University of Moscow, to Dorpat, and is to receive a salary of one thousand five hundred rubles. From the Emperor, the Military Academy, which has likewise been erected in Dorpat, receives, as might be expected, most favour and support. It is said, that Major General Klinger, whom Germany honours as one of her most original poets, and who is at present Director of the noble Corps of Cadets, at Petersburg, takes an active part in promoting these plans, and from a man of his intelligence something well-digested may be expected. Full permission is now again granted to visit foreign schools and universities; and in consequence, about seventy Livonians, Esthonians, and Courlanders now prosecute their studies at the University of Jena; and a proportionate number at the other universities of Germany.

The book-trade, which had been entirely annihilated, has for the most part broken the iron fetters imposed by the licensers: it is indeed a highly beneficial change, that no Tumanskow and other Russian zealots, but Germans, are appointed to examine German books. Here however many things still require to be corrected. The new Emperor, notwithstanding his almost incredible activity, cannot at once discover all the abuses and improper applications of some of the laws; nor by an *Immenoi Ukase* open to every innoxious book (as was the case with respect to *Kotzebue's Most Remarkable Year*) the gate that had been shut against it by the licensers. For *Kotzebue's* work would not have been permitted to pass, if the Procurator General in Petersburg had not laid a copy before the Emperor himself, and received a particular (*immenoi*) *ukase* in its favour. Another great impediment is, that all books must be imported by sea, and that consequently during the winter, when the navigation of the Baltic is interrupted by the ice, no new publications can be procured from abroad. The greatest difficulty arises however from this circumstance, that a Russian *ukase* remains always in full force until it be expressly repealed by another. Hence, some scrupulously-timid licensers, though men of enlightened minds, adhere with a ridicu-

lous strictness to the old forms and regulations. Previous to the reign of Paul, the examination and licensing of books, in the German provinces, was entrusted to the chief magistrates of their respective capitals. But Paul appointed Imperial licensers for that purpose; and the same regulation continues, until altered by a particular *ukase*. Lieutenant Colonel Fiso Richter is licenser in Reval. Under Paul, nothing was permitted to be printed in the large printing-office of that city, except advertisements, playhouse-bills, hymns from the Reval Hymn-book, and the Weekly Newspaper, the articles inserted into which were however subjected to a strict previous examination.—And according to the latest accounts from Reval, the same restrictions still continue to be enforced, because no *Immenoi-Ukase* has yet abolished them, although repugnant to the Emperor's intentions. Therefore when it was lately intended to print a very edifying hymn taken from the Augsburg Hymn-book, the Licenser Richter would not permit it; and was at last only prevailed upon to grant his leave, by the applicant's asserting, in a note addressed to him, the untruth, that the hymn was taken from the Reval Hymn-book. A wine-merchant, in Reval, wished to have some tickets printed for the purpose of distinguishing his different sorts of wine. At first the licenser would not grant to any of the French wines the honour of having their names printed: at last however he relented with respect to this point; but still the printing of the words *St. Uber's Wine*, and of *Bisbop* (a well-known drink composed of wine and oranges) was deemed by him quite inadmissible; because *St.* denotes saintship and ought not to be profaned by being affixed to a wine-bottle; and because *Bisbop* denotes an ecclesiastical dignitary. From these samples, the reader may judge of the rest. No where is greater liberality evinced than at Petersburg, where M. Adelung, nephew of the celebrated lexicographer, executes the office of licenser in a manner conformable to the wishes of the Emperor.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for the
YEAR IX, (1801) by CITIZEN LALANDE.

THE first day of the nineteenth century was remarkable for an important astronomical event, the discovery of a new planet, at Palermo, an ancient town of

of Sicily, made by M. Piazzi, the first day of January.* This planet is not apparently larger than a fixed star of the eighth magnitude; the observations which he sent, and which were the result of forty days diligent investigation, arrived too late for me to follow them up with others of my own; I have therefore been obliged to calculate its orbit by those made by M. Piazzi, Citizen Burckhardt, M. Olbers, M. Bode. M. Piazzi and M. Gauss think that its revolution round the sun is completed in about four years. The following are the elements deduced from the observations and calculations, of Citizen Burckhardt, and M. Gauss:—

Elements of the new Planet, according to Citizen Burckhardt.

	s	°	'
Inclination of its orbit		10	47
Nodes	2	20	58
Aphelion	2	9	0
Its passage was in the aphelion,			
Jan. 1, 1801.			

Eccentricity of the orbit	0,0364
Semi-axis	2, 574
Periodical revolution 4 years 13 centiemes.	

Elements of the new Planet, according to M. Gauss.

	s	°	'	"
Inclination of its orbit		10	36	57
Nodes	2	21	0	44
Epoch of 1801	2	16	28	0
Mean anomaly	3	15	55	0
Aphelion	10	26	27	38
Eccentricity of the orbit	0,082,5017.			
Equation	9	28		
Distance	2,7355			
Periodical revolution 1652,2 days or 4,52 years				

The difference between these elements, appeared to me, at first, to throw some doubt as to the reality of the discovery; but at the beginning of the present year, it was perfectly verified, and we may now reckon with certainty upon a new planet.†

On the 25th of October, we received M. Piazzi's printed memoir, with his observations and calculations. And, as he hoped the luminary would be recognized as a new planet, he modestly gave it the name of *Ceres de Ferdinand*, in honor of the

* In this place I make use of the calendar common to all nations; being persuaded that the French government will very soon renounce a mode of reckoning, which is not understood and cannot be adopted by our neighbours, nor even by the generality of the French themselves.

† It has lately been seen in every part of Great Britain.—*Translator.*

King of Naples, but M. Bode wished it might be called Juno. For my part, I shall call it the *Piazzi**, as I denominated the planet, discovered in the year 1781, the *Herschel*, after the gentleman who first observed it. Pagan deities have nothing remarkable to interest us, and flattery is pleasing to no one but the person who is the object of it.

In the evening of the 12th of July last, Citizens Messier, Mechain, and Bouvard, discovered, each by himself, a small comet near the head of the Great Bear, and it appears that it had been seen the preceding night, by Citizen Pons, keeper of the Observatory at Marseilles. The Board of Longitude have presented him 600 francs, which I deposited in the hands of a notary to be given to him who should first discover a comet; three able astronomers at Paris having adjudged him deserving of encouragement.

Jean Louis Pons was born at Peyre, a village of the department of the High Alps, the 24th of December, 1761. He has resided at the Observatory of Marseilles ever since the 3d of February 1789: his good conduct, his address and understanding, have rendered him highly respected by the Director of the Observatory. The telescope with which he discovered the comet on the 11th of July, was made by himself, having had for a pattern the one that belongs to the Navigation School in that city, and which was manufactured by Mr. George Adams, of London. The Committee of Longitude have now sent him a better instrument.

This is a new proof of the great utility of the 50,000 stars, which I have given to the science of astronomy, and of the exact positions which my nephew, Citizen Lefrançois Lalande, has determined as belonging to the fixed stars known before. Many of them served to ascertain the places of the new comet, which Citizens Messier, Mechain, and Bouvard, have attended to with the utmost assiduity, and its orbit will be completely determined, altho' it was seen but ten days.

Citizen Thulis has sent me seven sets of observations, made from the 12th to the 21st of July, deduced entirely from the azimuths and heights, without having been able to compare them with the fixed stars. We have been more fortunate at

* In England, it is also generally determined to call it the *Piazzi*; just as the other new planet is properly called the *Herschel*.—*Translator.*

Paris, and Citizen Mechain has hastily calculated the following elements :—

	s	o
Inclination of the orbit	0	25
Nodes	0	8
Perihelion	6	11
Distance	0	3
Passage, 7th of August, 15 hours.		

This little comet, discovered nearly at the same time by four different persons, proves that the observation of comets is no very difficult task : three or four have sometimes been seen in the space of a year ; and if the friends to this science would engage in the business, it is probable that the number would be rapidly increased. This is what is most wanted in astronomical pursuits ; it is mortifying, that, at present, we know not whether we are to reckon comets by hundreds or by thousands ;—whether they return, or are lost in the immensity of the universe.

A telescope of very simple construction is only necessary for the discovery of comets, and for assigning their proper places and situation to astronomers. A wooden quadrant of two feet radius, which may be made by a common joiner, properly fitted up and divided, is also necessary ; this instrument directed to the place in which a comet is, will instantly shew its height and distance from the meridian at the time of observation. Nothing more is wanted by astronomers, to find out a comet to which their attention has been called. By this method, the knowledge of the stars is not necessary for the discovery of comets ; but there are a hundred nebulae, which, in some respects, resemble small comets : if, therefore, we would distinguish them, recourse must be had to a celestial atlas, on which they are all marked :—one may be had at Paris of Larmarche, rue du Foin. This study will be neither long nor difficult. The Berlin atlas is much more complete, of which we shall speak particularly hereafter.

The telescope made use of by Citizen Messier, with which he has already discovered twenty comets, is two feet long, with an opening of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. and three eye-glasses : the focus of that next the eye, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 10 lines opening ; the second 9, and the third $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is a distance of 10 lines between these two, and five inches between the first and second. This telescope magnifies the object but five times, but the field of vision is four degrees. One of this kind may be had for about 70 or 80 francs.

Burckhardt has also calculated the orbits of the comets which were seen, in 1763,

1771, 1773 : he found that the orbit of the second was an hyperbolic curve.

The comet that Citizen Messier discovered the 14th of June, 1770, upon which Citizen Burckhardt has made long and learned calculations, appears to have had an orbit almost circular, and that its periodical revolution was five years and seven months. Nevertheless this comet has never been seen either before or since the year 1770, which can only be attributed to some great change having taken place in its orbit.

Must we then confess, after having maintained during the eighteenth century that all comets return after certain periodical revolutions, in the nineteenth, that, excepting the one seen in 1759, they do not revolve. It appears to me, that almost every thing depends on comets. The only thing that I recommend to my correspondents, is to look after, and attend to, comets ; the knowledge of comets is that which is alone wanting to complete the science of astronomy.

I had the pleasure of receiving on the 15th of May, the first copy of my *Histoire Celeste Française*, the result of twelve years labour, which finishes the account of the 50,000 fixed stars, upon which my nephew, Michel Lefrançois, has employed the best part of his youth. I have found also some observations made by d'Agelet, before he set out on his voyage round the world, and those by which Citizen Darquier terminated his glorious astronomical career, at the age of eighty-three.

The observations of Tycho, Flamsteed, Picard, Lacaille, and Maskelyne, have been the foundation on which the whole progress in the science of astronomy has been built ; theories the most profound, calculations the most learned, will not surpass them, either in importance or duration. The observations alone will survive us, and observers, whom, some would frequently attempt to deride, may console themselves ; they will be the only astronomers to whom, long after their decease, hymns of praise and gratitude will be offered by our successors, and by posterity.

Lefrançois Lalande, my nephew, has continued his observations and calculations of 3000 declinations, and 1000 right ascensions, of the principal stars, each one having been the object of his frequent attention. These long and difficult labours have obtained for him a place in the National Institute. Madame Lefrançois Lalande has continued the reduction, to their proper places, of the 50,000 fixed stars, an immense work, to which she has devoted herself

herself with intrepidity, and which even a state of pregnancy did not interrupt. Their son is preparing to succeed them in this honorable employment, and already has made some calculations with success; I trust that Isaac Lalande will be the third astronomer of his name.

Citizen Delambre has taken a great many declinations with a multiplying circle. Piazzi announces a catalogue of 7000 stars, which he has observed at Palermo; and Citizen Cagnoli is preparing another of 500 stars, observed with very particular attention at Paris and Verona.

Citizen Vidal, whose intrepidity and accuracy I have frequently celebrated, has sent me the series of stars in the southern hemisphere, which cannot be well seen at Paris, and of those in the polar regions which are wholly invisible to us, also a very singular *triduum*. On the 23d of April and some following days, he saw all the planets at the same time. He has added some observations respecting Mercury and the sun, in the two solstices; and with an ingenious magnet, he has made a great number of observations on the declination of the needle.

M. Burg, astronomer at Vienna, who has obtained the prize offered by the Institute on the inequalities of the moon's motions, continues to be employed on the same subject. He has re-calculated with three thousand observations the twenty-four inequalities of the moon's motions, and has added some new things which had been suggested by Citizen Laplace. These tables came to hand on the eighth of December, the errors will not amount to 15", and the prize of three thousand francs, proposed by the Committee of Longitude to the person who should first construct a set of good tables of the moon, will be well merited by this able and indefatigable astronomer. The Committee is still engaged in verifying them: but all the observations made at Gotha, a little time since, confirm the fidelity of these tables. For it was at the Observatory of Gotha, the astronomical sanctuary of Germany, that M. Burg finished his work. He was invited thither by Baron de Zach, because he might command every thing that could facilitate his labours.

What remains to be done to complete the theory of the moon depends, perhaps, in some measure, on the employment of superior powers in calculating the eccentricities and forces: on this Citizen Burckhardt is actually engaged.

Some Arabian observations, taken in the tenth century, are now applied to the

moon's motions. The manuscript which I fortunately recovered from the papers of Joseph Delisle, made me anxious to see the original, which was deposited at Leyden, and with a sight of which the Minister of the Batavian Republic has favoured me. Citizen Caussin has examined this manuscript: it is not complete: it only contains observations already known. There are no instructions in it by which we might ascertain the nature of the instruments made use of by the Arabs, or their modes of observation; but it furnishes us with some interesting corrections to the copy in our possession, and which has been actually printed in the Arabic and French languages, at the press belonging to the Republic, by command of the Minister of the Interior.

The observations taken at the summer solstice have determined the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ}28'6\frac{1}{2}"$, which is 5" more than I had made it in my Tables. Multiplying circles enable us to ascertain this to the exactness of a second, and I now feel confident, that the diminution about which there have been so many disputes is equal to 33" in a century, which is very far from that which was assigned to it by Cassini, in consequence of inaccurate observations taken by bad instruments.

The winter solstice gives us the obliquity at 8" less: this is probably owing to the refraction, which is not sufficiently known for small heights. Although the obliquity of the ecliptic be so nearly decided, yet the Berlin Academy has proposed the variation as the prize-subject for the year 1802. The advertisement states, that there will be expected researches the most interesting, and explanations the most important, upon a subject, on which there still remain many difficulties to resolve, relative to the variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic.

All the planets have, in the course of the present year, been eclipsed by the moon, as was noticed by M. Reggio in the Milan Ephemeris, which rarely happens. We had not a good view of any of them, except the eclipse of Venus on the 13th of May. But we were well indemnified by the eclipses of the beautiful star in the ear of corn in the Virgin's hand, which were seen in several places on the 30th of March and the 24th of May, and which were made use of to verify the longitudes of many countries. The eclipses of four stars of the first magnitude are the most important of all others for these kinds of decisions.

I have diligently continued the task which

which I imposed on myself forty years ago, of calculating all the eclipses of the sun and stars, which have been observed; and from which astronomers, till that time, had neglected to draw any conclusions, on account of the length of the calculations. I have corrected the longitudes of Rome, Middleburg, and the new city of Washington in America.

M. Leduc, of Sermonetta, Gäetani, and M. Conti have favoured me with observations from Rome. M. Ciccolini has sent some from Florence; and the very day that the King of Etruria came to the Institute, I had the pleasure of presenting him with an accurate determination of the longitude of Florence, which had never been accurately ascertained, notwithstanding the celebrity of that capital, and the great number of distinguished characters it has produced.

M. Kautsch, at Leutomischel, in Bohemia, has completed an immense work on the eclipses of the sun. He has calculated them for the whole nineteenth century, with diagrams by which may be seen the particular circumstances under which they will appear in all countries where they are visible, in the same manner as has been done in our Ephemeris, from the year 1750 to 1800, and in the *Connaissance des Temps*, by the assiduity of Citizen Duvancel. I should have rejoiced to have had the means of publishing this work of M. Kautsch, whose zeal and abilities claim our highest praise.

Citizen Goudin, who has also published an analytical method of calculating eclipses, has applied it to the eclipse of 1847, which will be the most considerable that can happen during this century. His calculations are very much detailed, and are applied to the whole surface of the earth.

The conjunctions of the planets among themselves do not interest astronomers; but they are sometimes attended to by the public, especially when connected with other events. Thus Citizen Messier has thought it worth his while to remark, that the cannon announced the happy return of peace, by the signing of the preliminaries, on the 3d of October, when the Moon, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn were near the beautiful star in the Lion's Heart.

We are no longer under the influence of opinions which attach to these kind of circumstances any importance; but, in the year 1186, astronomers foretold terrible revolutions, in consequence of the con-

junction of all the planets. I engaged Citizen Flaugergues to calculate exactly when this happened by our new tables, and he found that, on the 15th of September at two minutes after five, all the planets were between six signs, and six signs and ten degrees of longitude.

These conjunctions of all the planets are not very accurate; but those which should be perfectly exact would be incalculable. I have ascertained that the interval between two conjunctions of this nature, on the same day, would be more than seventeen thousand millions of millions of years. What would be the space of time, if the accuracy were determined to hours and minutes?

The tables relating to the planet Mars have hitherto been less accurate than those belonging to the other planets. Citizen Lefrançois has been engaged in this business during the last six months; he has calculated all the observations; he has carried his accuracy to tenths of seconds; and he has, at length, prepared a set of tables for Mars which will leave but little to be desired, and which will appear in the *Connaissance des Temps*, for the Year 1804. I have seen with much pleasure my immediate successor and highly esteemed pupil pursuing the work which Citizen Lemonnier, my master, engaged me to undertake fifty years ago, in conformity to the example of Tycho Brahe, who began his researches on the planet Mars, and who put Kepler into the way of his discoveries by means of the same planet. He is going to undertake tables for the planet Venus, with a view of keeping an account of its irregularities.

As for Saturn, an error of $+1''$ has been found in its longitude, & $-9''$ in latitude. Citizen Delambre has made many attempts to get rid of the error of $30''$ in the tables of Jupiter; but it was found extended to the observations made sixty years ago. Thus it will be necessary to seek the causes of it, in the theory, and in certain new inequalities.

Citizen Bouvard has finished the calculations of the disturbing forces of the planets, each as acted upon by all the others, according to the theory of Citizen Laplace; from these tables we may expect the greatest accuracy. Citizen Burckhardt has made an analytical and numerical calculation of the limits of the fifth order, of which no account had been kept, owing to the length of the calculations.

Citizen Chabrole has calculated some observations of the sun; and finds that $7''$ are

7" are to be deducted from the longitudes given by our tables. But Citizen Delambre has undertaken to calculate seven or eight hundred of Bradley's observations, by applying to them eight or ten new equations furnished by calculations of the attraction. The eccentricity of Jupiter and the earth give equations for the sun which go to eight or 9". Thus we shall soon have new tables of the sun, still more accurate than those of Delambre, to which it had been supposed that nothing could be added.

As to Mercury, the error of my tables is not greater than 10"; from some observations on Venus made the 24th of May, the error of the tables appears to be equal to + 30", which indicates that 12" must be taken from the epoch, but that the equation of the orbit is right.

The *Connaissance des Temps*, for the Year 1804, which will shortly be published, contains every thing that the pursuit of astronomy has yielded for the last year:—some curious investigations relating to the theory of the moon, by Laplace; new tables of Mars, by Lefrançois Lalande; a new catalogue of stars, making their number 11,800, a series of which are to be found in the preceding volumes; observations, tables, and important calculations, by Mechain, Delambre, Chabrol, Vidal, Thulis, Flaugergues, Ciccolini, Duc Lachapelle, Burckhardt, Bernier, Humbolt, Quénot, and myself, together with notices of the most celebrated works which were published during the year.

The Ephemeris of Vienna, for 1802, contains a fourth series of determinations of longitude, by M. Triesnecker, who calculated all the eclipses of the sun and stars which have been observed, a considerable and important labour which he continues to perform. M. Triesnecker has given us, at the same time, a table of all the former results for the position of the towns in which eclipses have been observed.

The third volume of the *Memoirs of the Institute*; the eighth of the *Memoirs of the Italian Society*; the Ephemeris of Berlin, for 1803 and 1804; those of Milan, for 1801; and Baron Zach's *Journal* for the whole year, have continued to furnish new and interesting observations. M. De Zach has procured the observations that Liesganig made at Vienna, between the years 1755 and 1774, and those which were taken by Niebuhr in the Levant in 1761, and which have never been published. We have received the *Memoirs*
MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

of the Academy of Berlin, for 1796 and 1797; and the sixth volume of the *Memoirs of Turin*; but it contains no astronomical subjects.

The observatory at Paris having obtained new instruments, has been put into a state of activity by Citizens Mechain and Bouvard; and the Board of Longitude is engaged in devising means to print the Observations of 1801, in the same form as those at Greenwich. Caroché having finished a telescope twenty-two feet long, Citizen Tremel is engaged in the construction of proper machinery for mounting it, and by which it may be readily used. We have reason to rejoice, on all occasions, at the happiness of having for a Minister a person so learned and celebrated, who loses no opportunity of rendering himself useful to the sciences.

The telescope which Joseph Delisle fixed at the *Hotel de Cluny*, in the year 1748, with which I made my first observations, as well as Citizen Messier, was become absolutely useless through rust. The Committee of Longitude have ordered it to be completely repaired and put in proper order, so that our colleague Citizen Messier will have new assistance in his useful observations.

Citizen Lenoir has shewn at Paris in the public account for the year 1801, that French industry no longer yields to that of the English: he has received from the hands of Government one of twelve gold medals which have been distributed to our most deserving artists.

Citizen Jecker has established a shop with forty workmen for optical and astronomical instruments, assisted by Citizen Michel, one of the ablest artists of Paris.

The Committee of Longitude has sent a quadrant to Citizen Flaugergues, at Vivier, and one to Citizen Dangos, at Tarbe, to enable them to make correct and accurate observations. The former has already made use of his for ascertaining the latitude of his observatory, which he finds to be $44^{\circ} 29' 22''$, greater by 18" than was determined by means of triangles, formerly applied for this purpose. He has most assiduously attended to the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites—he has observed the spots on the sun's surface, of which there have been many during the year—and he has calculated the places of several stars.

Citizen Chabrol has given us part of a new analytical method for eclipses, with which he has calculated many: he has also verified the tables of Mars and Mercury by the observations of this year. He
has

has reduced to order 600 observations of the stars, and calculated the 600 longitudes of the fundamental catalogue; in short, he presents to us a coadjutor, young, unaffected, zealous, inquisitive—without ambition, without false pretensions, without self-interest, and who lays claim to all our gratitude.

Citizen Mongin, rector of *Grande-Combedes Bois*, among the mountains of the department of Doubs, has sent us a large table of the precessions, that is to say, of the annual changes in the right ascension of stars, according to the plans with which I supplied him. It is now thirty years since we have received from this worthy pastor distinguished tokens of zeal, application, curiosity and courage, which are rarely to be found, especially in the deserts.

M. Maskelyne has sent his observations for the year 1800, the sequel of a precious collection which he has supplied thirty-six years, and he announces for speedy publication the Nautical Almanac for the Year 1806.

M. Bode, of Berlin, has published the last Part of his *Grand Celestial Atlas*, in twenty sheets; which contains all the ancient constellations, and many new ones, as well as several thousand stars, with which I supplied him; an immense labour of which astronomers stood in great need. This beautiful work may be had at the College of France.

On the 27th of September, the Republic of Switzerland adopted the French measures. This is the first instance of a European state having felt the importance of that universal standard, which would be for the advantage of all civilized countries if it were generally adopted.

M. Guglielmini, at Bologna, has made three new experiments on the fall of bodies, with a view of demonstrating the earth's rotatory motion. He has discovered a little deviation to the south, though the theory does not give it; but the deviation to the west, is what it ought to be. At Hamburgh, preparations are also made for similar experiments, from the tower of Saint Michael, three hundred and twenty-six feet high.

The Observatory of Cadiz has furnished us, for some years past, with a series of important observations. But it has of late been neglected. General Mazzarado has built a new one in the *Ile de Leon*, to which he has appointed four astronomers, who have resided there these two years; Messrs. Rodrigo Armesto,

Maximo-Lariva Agüero, Julian Canela, and Joseph Cuesta. A Nautical Almanac has also been published for the last ten years in Spain; I trust, that maritime business, and astronomy will profit by it. A telescope twenty-five feet long, made under the direction of Dr. Herschell for Spain, will be sent in the month of January, and Citizen Dupont will go to mount it.

M. Travassos, Secretary of the Academy of Lisbon, has sent me the observations made by M. Ciera, which confirm the longitude of that city; the Nautical Ephemeris, to the year 1803, and other different works of the Portuguese Academy, of which we had no knowledge, and which the National Institute have received with great pleasure: we are indebted to M. le Chevalier d'Aranjo for this transaction.

Astronomy has long drooped in the Batavian Republic. M. Fokker has now established, at his own expence, an observatory with proper instruments at Middelburg, and has sent us a variety of observations made from the year 1797, to the year 1801. M. Fokker, in the revolution of 1795, was Member of the Committee of Public Safety. He is now engaged in the finances of Zealand, but he devotes all his leisure time to astronomy, and has sent me many interesting observations.

In Germany, astronomy continues to be in a state of great activity. The journey of M. Le Baron de Zach, from Bremen to Lilienthal, has excited new zeal: the Society which was formed for investigating the heavens, continues to be engaged in this business; and I have reason to hope that, in the approaching summer, I shall see an astronomical Congress assembled in Germany, as was the case in 1798. In the midst of the horrors of war, the French have displayed their zeal for the science of astronomy. When General Moreau was at Cremsmünster, he fixed a notice upon the celebrated observatory at that place, declaring that whoever should injure this sanctuary of science would incur the penalty of death:—the observatory was preserved, as well as the convent of Benedictines. It is flattering to the French nation, to have Generals so distinguished for their love of the sciences.

The Academy of Petersburg has sought for an observer: but Bürg and Wurm have been retained by their own Sovereigns, and that fine observatory is still

still useless, notwithstanding the great number of excellent instruments contained in it.

Citizen Henry has had the satisfaction of putting in order Bird's grand mural instrument, and of making some observations with it.

The want of regularity in the degrees of the earth, according to the present measures, led to a suspicion, that there was an error in that of Lapland, taken in 1736. M. Melanderhielm has obtained for the King of Sweden a new measure. In the month of April M. M. Ofverbom and Swamberg set out for Tornea. They erected signals, and built small observatories. As soon as the river shall be frozen, they will measure the base by rules sent out by the Institute: a multiplying circle made at Paris by Citizen Lenoir will serve in the spring to measure the angles, and we shall have, next summer, a solution of this difficulty.

M. de Mendoza, a Spanish officer, has published two large collections of tables; one at Madrid in the year 1800, *Coleccion de Tablas*; and one at London, in the month of April, 1801, in which are tables for the reduction of distances by the addition of five natural numbers: he has made a new use of versed sines, by which numerical operations are rendered shorter and easier. These Tables consist of four hundred and seven pages in quarto.

Mr. Garrard, in England, has also published Tables in thirteen pages only, but his method is neither so short, nor so accurate.

Mr. Vince, an able English astronomer, has published the second volume of A Large Treatise on Astronomy.

The Stereotype Tables of Logarithms, which were published by Firmin and Didot in 1795, have been recently corrected. M. Vega, who has printed in Germany the largest collection that we have, has examined the French tables, and has discovered and sent an account of many errors, which we are going to correct. These will probably be the last, and then we may reckon upon a set of faultless tables, which will be of great advantage to persons engaged in calculations, and who sometimes lose whole mornings in repeating operations which do not agree, on account of an error in a single figure.

But as small and portable tables are found very useful to most persons, I am printing some in the stereotype; many people are engaged in correcting them, and I shall be able, in three months, to give to all persons conversant with figures, the most

accurate, convenient, and elegant edition that has been yet seen.

Citizen Verniquet has finished an engraving of his grand plan of Paris, in seventy-two sheets, on a scale of half a line to a French toise. The accuracy of this work very much surpasses every thing of the kind.

It is long since, that attempts have been made to construct a lunar globe, which should represent all the mountains and volcanoes on its surface. Mr. Russel, of London, has accomplished this object. His lunar globe is well finished, and expresses all the circumstances attending the moon's libration; it exhibits it to us, as it would appear in the different positions of the earth and moon, as well as the variations of the equator and orbit.

M. Philippides, born at Mount Pelion, in Thessaly, who studied astronomy at a French college in 1794, and who is now in Moldavia, proposes to publish in the Greek language my *Abrégé d'Astronomie*. He has already published different works, with a desire of propagating knowledge in his own country.

The two last volumes of Montucla's *Histoire des Mathématiques* are three-fourths finished. In these will be found the history of astronomy, of optics, and of navigation; to which I have been obliged to add a great deal, on account of the premature death of the Learned Historian.

M. de Murr, at Nuremberg, who is in possession of the manuscripts that belonged to Regiomontanus, the first restorer of the science of astronomy before the year 1500, has had a page engraved exactly conformable to the character of the manuscript: he offers to part with them for two thousand four hundred francs. These would be a great treasure to a large library.

The Astronomical Poems of Ricard, Lemiére, Fontanes, have shewn how well adapted a view of the heavens is to excite poetical raptures. Citizen Gudin has also given a Poem to the world, which contains both a history of astronomy, and a description of the heavens, with as much elegance as accuracy.

Geography has likewise made some progress this year. Tranchot has constructed a map of four departments united, on the scale of a line to one hundred toises: they include the country between the Adige, and the Adda, Piedmont, Suabia, and Switzerland. The Minister of War has given the details in the *Moniteur* of the 14th of August.

Citizen Henry, who was invited to Munich for the purpose of constructing a map of Bavaria, writes, that the topographical part is very far advanced: they have measured a base of twenty-one thousand six hundred and forty-nine metres, or eleven thousand one hundred and eighty toises, the longest that has ever yet been taken.

The great triangles about the city have already been inclosed, the sides of which are from fifteen to twenty leagues in length. He has made several horizontal circuits, with astonishing precision. The last was composed of six angles, the sum of which, when added together, exceeded the three hundred and sixty degrees by only eight-tenths of a second, notwithstanding his instrument was not very excellent. To supply as much as possible what is wanting in perfect accuracy, the number of observations is increased, always to fifteen, sometimes to twenty. The triangles, which Citizen Cassini took about the environs of Munich, were ill-chosen, and the measurement of them not very exact. Without making use of his triangles, Henry has already arranged a series of fourteen triangles, the measure of which will give an arc of the meridian rather larger than a degree: he hopes he shall be able to increase this arc, which will then pass within a small distance of Ingolstadt, by which the position of one part of Germany will be completely ascertained. The travels of M. le Baron de Zach, and many of his co-adjutors, have very considerably advanced the geography of Germany. Colonel le Cocq has continued his map of Westphalia.

M. le Baron de Ende has published a volume containing the determination of many places of Lower Saxony, with observations and calculations.

The geography of distant countries excites also new activity. Captain Baudin, whose voyage, for the purpose of new discoveries, I have announced, left the Canary Islands on the twenty-fourth of November, and he set sail from the Isle of France on the twenty-second of March. There is reason to hope, that he has already made some interesting discoveries in New Holland, the only part of the world which is almost unknown to us. Bernier, the astronomer, who is with him, endowed in a high degree with understanding and perseverance, will accomplish all our expectations. In the month of June, the French Government granted pass-ports to some English ships, viz. the *Investigator*, Captain Flinders, which was fitting out for a voyage of discovery in the South

Seas; and to the *Lady Nelson*, commanded by Lieutenant Grant, which will accompany the former, in his researches along the coast of New South Wales.

Citizen Deguines, arrived from China, where he had been from 1784 to 1797, will probably afford some new light on that fine part of the world, when he shall publish the journal of his voyage.

Baron Humboldt, a physician, estimable for his zeal and knowledge, is gone to South America, where he has travelled one thousand three hundred leagues, in deserts surrounded with frightful dangers, in order to ascertain the geography, and, at the same time, the natural and physical history of those countries, which are unknown to us.

M. Deferrer has sent me observations which give the position of Natchez, in Louisiana; and of Guaira, in South America: the latitude of the former is $31^{\circ} 31' 48''$, its difference in longitude is $6^{\text{h}} 15' 21''$, and that of the latter is $10^{\circ} 36' 40''$ N. and $4^{\text{h}} 37' 11''$.

Citizen Nouet has sent from Egypt an almanac calculated for that country, and the situation of several of the cities even in Upper Egypt, notwithstanding the dangers and inconceivable fatigue to which the climate of the country exposes those who are engaged in operations of this kind. The degree is equal to 56,880 toises, the Egyptian furlong is 711 feet, the cubit 21.33 inches; the Greek furlong is 487.543 feet, and the cubit 19.5017 inches; in short, he has related the result of his own labours, accompanied by young Isaac Mechain, son of one of our ablest astronomers, who has been the companion and coadjutor of Nouet in Egypt. Citizen Fourrier has given us an account of some zodiacal designs found in Upper Egypt, which prove the high antiquity of the science of astronomy, and shew that the arrangement of the stars into constellations goes back fourteen thousand years, according to the opinion of Dupuis.

Citizen Marquis has sent to the Board of Longitude the observations and manuscripts of P. Barlet, Jesuit, at Nancy, where these interesting writings were deposited.

I must say something on the subject of meteorology. Citizen Lamarck has published an *Annuaire Meteorologique*, in which he gives an account of a vast number of observations, and indicates what variety in the seasons may be expected in the course of this year. The minister of the interior has established a meteorological correspondence in order to multiply observations

servations of this kind, and Citizen Larmarck, who has urged on this establishment, will turn it to the advancement of a science, which is but in its infancy.

Citizen Burekhardt has also performed a long and curious work on meteorology. He has examined fifteen thousand barometrical observations, in order to calculate the influence of the winds, and he finds that the south wind gives for a mean height 27 in. 11.3 l, while an east wind raises the mercury to 28 in. 1.9 l. He has also found that its height on the borders of the Mediterranean was 28 in. 2.2 l. and on those of the Ocean 28 in. 2.8 l.

Well-constructed vanes are very rare at Paris; there is none on the Observatory, although I repeatedly wished for one when I was the director of that institution; in the name of the observers, I acknowledged the gratitude due to Citizen Bois, a tinman, who, having built a house on the Quay of the Augustins, fixed upon it a very lofty and excellent weather cock, with letters indicating the cardinal points. Astronomers, as they go to the Institute, or to the Board of Longitude, will have an opportunity of observing the direction of the wind, as well as the inhabitants of that vast quay, the Louvre, and the surrounding houses, who had not a single vane within the limits of their observation.

On the 3d of November, there was in the Baltic a terrible hurricane, which destroyed many ships, and which was even felt at Brest. On the 7th, there was in Provence a storm, which produced in height more than six inches of rain, in two hours and a half, the wind being S. S. E. It occasioned extreme havock at Marseilles and its environs, and many persons were killed, and the damages sustained amounted to several millions. Citizen Thulis has found the accounts of the storm of the 12th of July, 1748: of that of the 4th of September, 1764; and of one on the 15th of September, 1772; but nobody has an idea of any one like that experienced this year.

The class of physical and mathematical sciences at the Institute elected three astronomers, who had been presented by the general meeting for the place of an associate, vacant by the death of Citizen St. Jacques. These were citizens Vidal, Sepmanville, and Bernard.

The first is a man of deep research; he has, as far as we know, made more observations on the planet Mercury alone, than all the astronomers in the universe for these 2200 years. The section for

astronomy had presented also Citizens Chabrol, Pictet of Geneva, and Quenot. I had even made out a list of astronomers known in France, which contains Citizen Henry returning from Petersburg, Nouet and Beauchamp, who were coming from the Levant; Deratte and Poitevin, at Montpellier; Bernier and Bissy, who are gone out with Captain Baudin; Chevalier, engaged in foreign correspondence; Kramp, at Cologne; Duvancel, at Evreux; Guerin, at Amboise; Mongin, at Grand-Combe-des-bois; Maingon and Lancelin, at Brest; Jacotot, at Dijon; Blanpain and Degrand, at Marseilles: if to these we add the six astronomers associated with the Institute, we shall see that this science, the most unprofitable and neglected, still finds many friends in France. As soon as the happy event of peace encouraged the hopes of men devoted to literature, I took advantage of the propitious moment by soliciting communications from all parts, so that astronomy might profit by peace.

The academy of Petersburg afforded me a small gratification in what it has been accustomed to send for these thirty years past, to promote the advancement of astronomy, and the Emperor of Russia has approved the wishes of the academy in this respect.

The King of Etruria has promised to encourage the pursuit and study of astronomy at Florence. There are already several fine instruments in his observatory, and M. Fabroni assures me, that an observer shall be appointed to it; he requests that one of my pupils might be sent, and on this account I exceedingly regret that I have not a greater number of them.

General Jourdan has led me to hope, that the observatory at Turin would be put into order; and Citizen Vassalli, President of the Academy, has excited the same expectation.

The Minister of Marine has given orders for new observations to be made at Brest on the tides, of which I stand in need to complete a Treatise on the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, that I have printed in confirmation of Citizen Laplace's beautiful theory, contained in his *Mecanique Celeste*, and in order to ascertain the influence of the wind on the tides.

We have requested of the Chief Consul to procure from Spain two thousand pounds of platina, in order that we may make a telescope of thirty-six feet, and we have reason to expect that our request will be complied with. Our telescope will then perhaps surpass that belonging to Dr. Herschel.

At

At Paris, the observatory has acquired Citizen Agoultene. The Minister of the Interior, Citizen Chaptal, has consented that the committee of longitude should increase its expences for this new object; and I have made a considerable acquisition in Citizen Giroult, whose youth and assiduity afford me new succours, and leave me no other regrets, than that I am not able to procure a greater number of such persons.

We have mentioned in the History of 1800, the loss which astronomy sustained on the 5th of November, in the death of Ramsden: to him we have been indebted these twenty years for the best and largest instruments, for telescopes the most perfect, and for projects the most ingenious. Troughton is now the most celebrated artist in England, and he is preparing to indemnify us for this loss. He has already made many very excellent instruments, and Citizen Pictet, of Geneva, has lately given some account of them.

We lost, on the 10th of February, Citizen St. Jacques de Sylvabelle, Director of the Observatory of Marseilles, who was distinguished for his learned investigations, as may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions; he attained the age of 79, and was busily employed to the last. An account of this able man appeared in the Journal of the Lyceum for his department.

His place has been filled by Citizen Thulis, who was a long time Assistant-director of the Observatory. This was he who had for profelytes and pupils Citizens Planpain and Degrand; but these have both left us, to the great detriment of astronomy.

In December, 1800, Matteuci died at Bologna: to him we are indebted for the latter volumes of the *Ephemerides de Bologna*, which are carried down to 1810. Citizens Ciccolini and Guglielmini, who have taken his place, promise new activity in that observatory, to which Manfredi, Zanotti, and Matteuci, have given celebrity for nearly a century.

Chaligni died at Madrid: he has been long known for observations and calculations, which have been of great service to the science of astronomy.

M. Chevalier, who made capital observations at Lisbon and Brussels, died at Prague.

On the 8th of October, Gabriel de Bory died at Paris, aged 81 years: in 1751, he made a voyage to Spain, and in 1753, another to Portugal and the island of Madeira, to determine their situation. His

observations are given in the Memoirs of 1758, p. 270, and of 1772, second part. He gave, in the Memoirs of 1770, a Description of a Portable Observatory: and, in the third volume of *Savants Etrangers*, may be found the Observations which he made on Mercury's Transit over the Disk of the Sun. Since 1751, he has published a Description of a Sea-octant by Reflection; he spread a taste for observations in the royal marine: as chief of a Squadron, and governor of the Windward Islands, he had the means of contributing to excite emulation, and he always employed them. In 1765, he was named a free-associate of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1798, he was elected a member of the Institute.

But the greatest loss which astronomy has sustained this year was in the death of Joseph de Beauchamp. He was born at Vezoul, June 29, 1752. His observations at Bagdad, in Persia, and on the Black Sea, were as difficult for him to make, as they were important for us to be in possession of. He went out in 1796, as consul, from France to Mascate, in Arabia, and he wrote to me as he was departing: "you will remember my attachment to you and to astronomy;" indeed, he quitted with regret a country and family which he cherished, and may be considered as a martyr to the science that he loved. He left Constantinople the 23th of September; we were expecting him with the most eager impatience, when scarcely had he reached the coast of Provence, before he fell a victim to that disorder of which he had not been perfectly cured; he died at Nice, November 19, 1801. Eight days before his death, the section of astronomy had appointed him to the vacant place in the Institute. I published an account of his labours in the *Moniteur* of the 15th of December, and in the last volume of this journal.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS glad to see the accounts published in your Magazine for January of the appearance of the bottom of the crater of Mount *Vesuvius*, because it confirms what has long been my opinion, that there is nothing to be found there of the least importance; for, as to "*primordial substances unaltered by fire*," which these gentlemen say this mountain alone produces, it will be difficult to give them credit for things which they neither name nor brought away; and, if they mean stones worn smooth by incessant friction, we have found

found abundance of those on the outside of the crater at all times, the cause of which I have witnessed for hours together in the year 1784, when every two minutes a prodigious collection of them, some of not less than a ton weight, as I should guess, were regularly impelled near one hundred feet into the air, and as regularly fell again, attended with a noise much resembling distant thunder. Why these French gentlemen should in these times, when every body that has been at Naples knows that there is no sort of danger in the thing, choose to give such a terrific account of their personal risks, I cannot conceive; but I can assure you, that there is none whatever, except in the superstitious imagination of the stupid Lazzaroni, and one of them, I see, had the honour to be the first to venture down—for, when I ascended the inner crater, with a gentleman of Ireland, in March, 1784, had it not then been in the state I have just described, and the bottom enveloped in thick sulphurous clouds, we should have made no scruple to go as low as we could, and I actually did descend till the wind blew the vapour across me, and compelled my return, which, so far from being *harmless*, I then found nearly as suffocating as the smoke of brimstone. As to the descent, it was exactly the same angle with the ascent, as it must naturally be, having been composed by showers of cinders falling like the sands of an hour-glass, and equally smooth every where; so that you, or any one, must be convinced, that if it was not difficult to ascend the outside, there could be none in descending inwards: in fact, we were about half-leg deep when we went in it with haste (not *knee-deep*, as they talk of), but, if we proceeded slowly, not much over the ankles; the stones, indeed, that were not well bedded, having been recently cast over, were treacherous supports, but they only excited the laughter of our friends, who did not choose to come up, when sometimes they conveyed us a few feet forward before they again stopped. And, instead of the sides being perpendicular, as these gentlemen are pleased to describe them, we found them to only make an angle of about fifty degrees at most. These eminences, which are so terribly described, as *crumbling down, and spots on which they had stood as disappearing*, we saw: and they were nothing but fragments of other and older cones that, being probably wet, had adhered like brackets to the sides of that on which we stood—my friend ventured on one of them very imprudently, considering the *then* state

of the volcano, because, if he had been carried far down by the giving way of its base, he might have got into the dense vapour, and been overcome by it, and got into the vortex of the explosion, and received a blow from the falling materials which it threw up; but, had the crater been years in cooling, (as was the state of it when these late travellers went down) there would have been no danger, and it would have only acted as a car to facilitate his descent agreeably, for the materials being soft and light, we often fell and slid far without the smallest injury. What these gentlemen had done to be so covered with ashes and smoke, I cannot conjecture: for, you may depend upon it, and you know me, that there is nothing to dirt one in any degree that may not be brushed off with the hand in these dry ashes, and the smoke is only a vapour that soils nothing. There are many other parts of this account, which so evidently contradict themselves, that I can only attribute them to errors of the translator, such as the difficulty of returning, with their *second* descent, &c. &c. But as correct information is, and ever ought to be, the object of your Magazine, I send you this by way of antidote to those fears which such an account might excite in the breast of future travellers, becoming the means of depriving timid people from partaking of one of the most agreeable parties of pleasure (independent of a little fatigue), that the tour of Naples affords, and one of the sublimest sights in the world. Being,
Sir, your's, &c. G. C.

P. S. The substances we collected, which were recently struck off during the descent of the stones, were evidently much acted on by the fire, and both hot and wet with salt-water. I staid long enough to make three drawings—of the crater, fofs, and inner crater.

—

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION and HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the ANCIENT CASTLE of DUNNOTTER.

ON the eastern coast of Scotland, at the distance of two miles from Stonhaven, the county town of Kincardineshire, stand the ruins of the Castle of Dunnotter. This place, which was formerly almost impregnable, and made a very considerable figure in the rude wars of former ages, still presents an interesting appearance to the eye of the traveller. The lofty and abrupt rock on which it stands is almost surrounded by the sea; and the narrow passage which forms its only connection

nection with the land, was formerly intersected by a ditch, rendering the fortress accessible only by means of a draw-bridge. The large piles of rude but massy stonework that form the gateway, the remains of spacious halls, and large vaulted apartments, the arches of which are still entire, give a high idea of its former strength and grandeur. Its principal weakness in time of war arose from the precarious supply of fresh water, which could only be procured from the high grounds that lay without the walls of the fortress. The garrison were, however, in part supplied by a spring, which is concealed in one of the vaults. Though the rock is almost entirely surrounded by the sea, and separated by a deep hollow space from the land, this spring is not too brackish to be drank of; and tradition says that it often enabled the garrison to hold out a considerable time after their supplies of fresh water were exhausted. In the court-yard of the castle there is a large basin constructed of stone, which served as a reservoir to hold the water introduced by pipes, and also collected the rain-water occasionally. The country people still retain a variety of traditions respecting the attacks and defences of this fortress, which was the strongest on the eastern coast of Scotland, and lay directly in the way of any enemy that was penetrating into the northern parts of the island. The ease with which troops and provisions were introduced into it by sea, rendered it difficult to reduce it by famine; and its inaccessible rocks and lofty walls, made it capable, in those ages when cannon were unknown, of easily baffling any attempt to take it by force. During the numerous civil wars of Scotland, the frequent assaults it underwent are a proof of how much importance it was reckoned by the contending parties. While the nation was desolated by the ruinous contests between Bruce and Baliol, this fortress fell into the hands of Edward; and was afterwards laid siege to by the intrepid hero Sir William Wallace, after he had expelled that ambitious prince from Scotland. A window on the north side is still known by the name of Wallace's Window; and tradition reports, that this hero, after several fruitless assaults, at length ventured alone and unattended to approach the Castle by night. Concealed by the darkness, he made his way unperceived up the rugged ascent, forced the bars of this window, which now bears his name; and, entering the fortress by this passage, gained the principal gate, killed the sentinels stationed there, and opened by it an easy

entrance to a band of his followers, whom he had stationed at a small distance. He now fell upon the surprised and unprepared garrison, and without difficulty made himself master of the fortress. The last and most memorable defence made by Dunnotter was during the civil wars of Charles I. under the command of Sir David Ogilvie, of Barras, a gentleman whose estates lay in the neighbourhood. The supposed impregnability of this fortress made it be pitched upon by the royalists as a secure place to lodge the regalia of Scotland; and the staunch and approved loyalty of the governor they relied on with the completest confidence. On Cromwell's coming to Scotland, a party of his army was detached to besiege Dunnotter, which for a considerable time repulsed every attack with the most obstinate resolution. At length, however, the want of water and provisions reduced the garrison to the greatest straits, and the governor saw no other alternative but to perish, or deliver up to the enemy the idolized ensigns of royalty, which had been solemnly committed to his fidelity. The dexterity of his wife relieved him from this agonizing dilemma. She sent to the English commander, entreating his permission to retire from the garrison with only her body-cloaths and her wool, in those ages the universal material of female industry in Scotland. Her request was granted; and she left the garrison, driving before her an ass, which bore two panniers containing her wool and wardrobe. The gallantry of the English officer would not permit him to search the panniers, and the lady arrived unmolested at her own residence. In the heart of her wool she had conveyed away the regalia; and as soon as night gave her an opportunity, by the assistance of the neighbouring parson and his wife, who were firmly attached to the royal cause, she buried the precious deposits in the church-yard, where a new-made grave afforded her the means of doing so without suspicion. Next day, the commander, being now freed from his dread of incurring the guilt of sacrilege by delivering up the regalia, and seeing no prospect of any relief, surrendered the fortress. The English officer, who understood that the regalia had been deposited there, was extremely disappointed at not finding them; but, as Ogilvie alone was in the secret of his wife's stratagem, he had no means of discovering the manner in which they had been removed. After the restoration, Ogilvie resolved to carry the regalia to Charles, expecting the well-earned

earned reward of his fidelity and valour. Before he could effect this, however, the clergyman's wife, proud of being known to possess an important secret, had already whispered it to some royalists of her acquaintance, who immediately availed themselves of the intelligence, dug up the regalia from the place of their concealment, and, carrying them to the King, reaped the reward of another's loyalty. Whatever Charles might have done on being at first presented with the ensigns of his power, he was not of a disposition to pay any attention to the representations that were afterwards made him of Sir David Ogylvie's sufferings in his cause; and this brave soldier received no other recompense of his services, than the consciousness of having discharged his duty to a thankless king. Distress of circumstances have lately compelled his lineal descendant to expose to sale his paternal estate, which had remained unaugmented and undiminished in the family for several centuries.

The Earls Marshal were the hereditary proprietors and commanders of Dunnotter, and for ages possessed the greatest part of the adjoining property. When that family fell victims to their unfortunate attachment to the house of Stuart, their extensive domains passed into other hands; and the Castle of Dunnotter is at length by purchase the property of Admiral Lord Keith, a descendant of the Marshal family by a female branch. Lord Keith has placed a gate on the entrance of the Castle, and caused some of the antique monuments to be dug out of the rubbish, and taken several other precautions to preserve the venerable ruins from decay.

Jan. 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE of FORESTALLING.

[(Continued from page 128, No. 84.)]

CASE III.

"FIVE butchers convicted of forestalling cattle going to Smithfield market."

The evil which these butchers are supposed to have done, I apprehend, is this; they prevented some cattle from arriving at the market, and thus caused the cattle that did arrive, to sell at a higher price than they would have sold at, if the forestalled cattle had also arrived.

The error seems to be in the position, that the price of any thing at a market is in proportion to the quantity; this is not true. It should be, the price is in the proportion of the quantity to the demand. If

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

one half of a commodity in its way to market, be met and purchased by one half of the people, that would otherwise have gone to that market, the other half of the commodity that actually arrives at the market, bears the same proportion to that half of the buyers that actually go there, as the whole of the commodity bears to the whole of the buyers. As much as the five butchers were supplied by the cattle that did not reach the market, so much less did they want of the cattle that did reach the market. They were, therefore, not guilty of enhancing the price of the market. For they neither increased the demand, upon the whole, nor decreased the quantity of cattle. Either they drove on the cattle to the market, and sold them there at the advanced price to which they had a right for their labour and time, and advance of capital to the drover, or they killed them and sold them to their customers; in which case they did exactly what they would have done, if they had waited till the cattle were brought to the market, and had bought them there. Indeed it is probable that they could afford to supply their customers with meat so purchased, at a little lower rate than if they had made the bargain at the market. For the drover could afford to sell for less than if he had gone on; and it might have cost the butchers no more to drive their cattle to their slaughter-houses, from the spot where they met the drover, than it would have cost to drive them from the market. It is not supposed that they were more likely to devour the whole themselves, or to sink them in the Thames, or to export them to France, in one case than in the other. For what evil, then, done to the community, were the five butchers punished?

In vain do we look for an answer to this question, in anything that is said by those, who pronounce sentence on such supposed offenders. I have before me, a long harangue of the Recorder of Dublin, against forestalling. He does not attempt an argument; but relies entirely upon the authorities of the repealed statutes of Edward VI. and of Serjeant Hawkins, and Lord Coke. Neither do the quoted authorities use any argument, but take the thing for granted. Coke only says, "the more hands they pass through, the dearer they grow," and therefore lays it down as a crime, to buy and sell again "in the gross." Here seems to be the root of all the error. He did not consider that wares kept in the gross, increase in value by keeping; either by capital, (by the interest of money lying dead,) or by time, (improving

(improving the quality of the Wares;) or by both; and that, therefore, it is possible to buy and sell again in the gross at an advanced price, not only without detriment, but with advantage to the public. The "victuals and merchandise" are kept for the public, either till the article is demanded, as corn; or till it has improved itself, as wine; and whether it be kept in the hands of John, or in the hands of Thomas, who advances money to John, and enables him to provide more, is, I do not say, nothing to the public, but that the property should change hands, is an advantage to the public; because John has thus an opportunity of employing the capital advanced to him by Thomas, to the advantage of himself, and ultimately of the public. If the merchandise had remained in John's hands, he ought to have had a price from the consumer, as much higher than that which he received from Thomas, as would be sufficient to make up for the loss of the improvement of that capital, which he knew how to improve so much better than Thomas. If John has not money to maintain himself, and much less to go on in his business of procuring more, while the wine is growing mellow, or the consumer wants the corn, he must either pawn his merchandise, or sell to Thomas, for the consumer will not yet purchase. If he should pawn, precisely the same additional price must be laid upon the merchandise, to pay the interest, as if he had sold. And yet, pawning would be fair trading, and a sale be a crime! What end, then, does it answer, in any case, to hinder the transfer of the property, and detain it by violence in the same hands? In some cases it may answer a very bad end. As the property on which money must be raised, must also sometimes be transferred to the keeping of the money-lender, who seldom lends to the full amount, it will be kept with less care, and consequently with some detriment to the public. It is well known, that every man takes most care of his own.

They who are accustomed to indulge their indolence by implicit reliance on authorities, will perhaps be offended at the little deference that I pay to great names. There is not a more fertile source of error than resting on the conclusions drawn by men, on many accounts deservedly eminent, without bringing their premises to the test of reason and experience. It is unreasonable to expect that Lord Coke should be two centuries before his contemporaries in mercantile knowledge, because he excelled them in his

knowledge of law. Being a great lawyer does not necessarily imply being a good legislator. There is a wide difference between knowing what is law, and knowing what should be law. It is not my intention to argue at all from authorities. I shall not, knowingly, quote Adam Smith, the most able defender, but not, as is generally supposed, the father of these opinions. I shall not urge the disciples of Edmund Burke, with his latter political sentiments to adopt his constant opinions on political œconomy; nor request those who lament that eloquence can survive argument, to pay some attention to the reasonings of those years of his life, when his mind was in full vigour, and untouched by the failings of age. But I cannot refrain from one quotation, which shews that it was long ago suspected that forestalling could do no harm; as the supposed crimes of witchcraft and usury had a few advocates, long before they were declared by law and lawyers to be, one a good, and the other an impossibility. It is the fate of forestalling to be deemed a crime by lawyers, when it has ceased to be a crime by law. "*Velut Deo displicerent Statuta præcedentis Parliamenti (de Carne, &c.) omnia solito cariora fuerunt.*" Thomas de Walsingham, p. 107. A.D. 1315. and therefore (says Barrington, in his Observations on the Statutes,) the present Parliament applied the only wise remedy, by enacting that every one—*Victualia sua meliori pro quo posset venderet ad libitum.*"

MISORHETOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myself obliged to Mr. Cogan for his candid explanation, page 107 of your last Number, and hasten to acknowledge the error into which I was unwarily drawn, respecting the verb *πέφανται*: however the error is not mine except by adoption; for Hill's Greek Lexicon, under the verb *πέφαιμαι*, states *πέφανται* to be 5 plu. p. pass. verbi *φαίω*, *appareo*. This I wish to mention as some apology for my former assertion. The manner in which the passive voice of *εἶναι* governs two substantives following it, and for which there is no rule in the common Grammars, induces me to remark that, as in the present instance, so at other times I have had occasion to observe, that the Greek Grammars generally used are deficient in rules of concord.

In Iliad 9, v. 186, we have, *regulariter*

νεφέλην εἰλημμενός ὄμας.

Hanslope,
March 9, 1802.

Your's, &c.
W. SINGLETON.
For

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, for a SUCCESSION of YEARS, compiled chiefly from OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Length of the United States, 1250 miles—Breadth, 1040 miles—Containing more than one million of square miles, or 640 millions of acres.

Years.	Population.	Improved Lands, Part of 640 Millions Acres	Militia.	Navy United States.	Seamen.	EXPORTS.		Tonnage Merchant Vessels.	Receipts, Revenue, &c.	Expenditure.	MONEY.			Deduct from the Debt	
						Domestic Pro- duce.	Total.				Metallic Me- dium.	Nominal Public Debt.	Paper Money.	Active Sinking Fund.	Custom-house Bonds receivable and Cash in the Treasury.
							Dollars.		Dollars.						Note. The Bonds are underat ed per valu- ation.
1774	2,486,000	20,860,000	421,300	—	15,600	6,100,000	6,100,000	198,000	—	—	4,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	—	—
1784	3,250,000	21,500,000	541,666	—	18,000	9,500,000	10,150,000	250,000	—	—	10,000,000	72,237,301	72,237,301	—	—
1790	3,930,000	30,000,000	654,000	—	25,000	14,200,000	16,000,000	486,890	—	—	9,000,000	76,781,953	76,781,953	—	—
1791	4,047,900	31,000,000	677,650	—	28,000	14,600,000	18,399,202	502,698	4,771,200	3,797,436	16,000,000	77,124,300	77,124,300	—	2,596,356
1792	4,169,337	32,000,000	694,889	—	30,000	15,060,500	21,005,568	567,698	8,771,600	8,962,920	18,000,000	78,402,246	78,402,246	—	—
1793	4,294,417	33,500,000	715,736	—	33,000	15,420,000	26,011,788	627,570	6,450,195	6,479,977	20,000,000	79,424,668	79,424,668	2,019,194	6,000,000
1794	4,423,249	34,000,000	737,208	—	39,900	16,200,100	33,043,725	628,617	9,439,855	9,041,593	21,500,000	84,989,438	84,989,438	2,265,022	8,000,000
1795	4,555,946	34,550,000	759,324	—	45,000	18,064,050	47,855,556	747,964	9,515,758	10,151,240	19,000,000	83,404,139	83,404,139	3,254,235	10,000,000
1796	4,692,624	35,100,000	782,104	—	51,500	20,024,021	67,064,097	831,900	8,740,329	8,367,776	16,500,000	81,324,139	81,324,139	3,900,344	11,000,000
1797	4,833,402	35,600,000	805,567	—	60,200	24,052,671	51,294,710	876,912	8,758,780	8,625,877	16,000,000	81,244,139	81,244,139	4,549,627	13,000,000
1798	4,978,404	36,100,000	829,734	—	62,300	27,991,413	61,327,411	893,329	8,179,170	8,583,618	14,000,000	88,456,038	88,456,038	5,233,174	12,500,000
1799	5,276,786	36,300,000	854,626	—	63,500	33,142,187	78,665,522	920,000	12,549,381	11,004,965	17,000,000	—	—	9,052,232	13,000,000

To account for the fluctuation of the metallic medium, it must be observed, that funding the debt, and establishing the national bank, occasioned the great influx from 1790 to 1795; after which the spoliations on commerce occasioned the decline till the loan of five millions, 1799, when specie again returned for the purchase of stock.

* Including Tennessee, which contains 100,000.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*LORD SOMERVILLE'S CATTLE SHEW
and DINNER, with REMARKS.

IT is well known, that the late cattle shews had become unpopular, and that the common sense of the public could be no longer dazzled with those huge living masses of blubber, which produced little else but tallow, at double the price of fine beef. It is supposed, that Lord Somerville, probably the original proposer of the cattle shews, had represented this error of giving encouragement to the over-fattening of cattle, to the late Duke of Bedford; and it is certain his Grace, by his candid and repeated declarations, was fully convinced that some change of system in the business was necessary. Here we have Lord Somerville's motives for instituting a separate exhibition, in which the annual sums he so generously bestows may be expended the most to the public advantage.

The conditions of Lord Somerville's annual prizes are as follow:—30l. to the best, and 20l. to the second-best yoke, or pair of oxen, which shall have worked together, for the space of three years previous to their being turned up to grass, aged from five to eight years, weighing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty stone, (8lb. to the stone); such being the size best adapted to labour and the average of markets. To be let up from work between April 25th and May 1st, 1802, and shewn at Langhorn's Repository, Barbican, on Monday and Tuesday, nearest March 1st, following. The order, as to flesh, in which these oxen are on New Year's-day, and the number of day's work done between that time and April 25th, must be specified. Due allowance to be made for distance of drift from any part of the kingdom, both in a lean and fat state. To be fed with no corn of any description, or potatoes, and the quantity of oil-cake given, to be accurately stated. *This prize is designed to countenance farmers in their usual course of profitable husbandry; rather than those who, forgetful of general benefit, are ambitious of keeping on cattle too long after they are ripe.*

Another prize of 50l. in like proportion, and at the same time and place. 50l. will be given to those who produce, in fair store state, the best five ewe hogs, not in lamb, viz. not exceeding thirteen, nor less than ten months old, when shewn. Also, for the five best fat widders, four or six-toothed sheep, 20l. of any sort, or clothing wool breed, whether horned or

natt. This age does not exclude those flocks which work in the fold, yet their growth ought to be perfect. Quality of carcase, aptitude to fatten, quantity and quality of wool and meat per acre, to be considered. Sheep not to be taken from the flock more than ten days before the commencement of their journey, or forced beyond the average keep of the flock. No person gaining a prize is qualified to exhibit stock for the same prize the succeeding year. The prize for oxen to be divided between the grazier and the farmer, who possessed those oxen during the last twelve month's work. The prize for sheep to be given to the breeders only. The two pair of oxen are not to be slaughtered with the axe, but to be laid, or pitched, according to the usage of other countries, for which purpose a skilful person will attend. Claimants for these prizes are requested to give notice to Mr. Langhorn, one month previous to the day of shew, and not to fail sending in their stock, at or before seven on Monday morning. After nine o'clock, no entrance will be permitted.

Such are the conditions of the prizes for the succeeding year. The late shew at Langhorn's, a most convenient place for the purpose, consisted of ten yoke, or pairs of oxen, and of twelve pens of sheep, the exhibition of which continued from Friday until Tuesday, during which time, Lord Somerville gave constant and unremitting attention, highly gratifying every person present, even to the meanest, by the affability of his demeanor, and his readiness to give information on every point. The cattle, consisting of Herefords, red Devons, Suffex, Glamorgans, and the produce of French cows by a Prussian bull. His Majesty condescended to honour this Exhibition, by sending two yoke of oxen, one of which were of the celebrated breed of Glamorganshire, so valuable for their activity in labour, their aptitude to fatten, and the fineness of their beef: the other, a powerful and well-bred pair of Herefords. A yoke of Herefords, the property of Mr. Westcar, of Oxfordshire, generally supposed the best feeder in England, and, in truth, having some of the best feeding land to second his skill, won the first prize. They were remarkably wide, substantial, and short legged cattle, and died very fat. The second prize went to a pair of the red cattle, of great beauty and symmetry, belonging to H. Hoare, Esq. to which they were intitled, for having attained a sufficient state of fatness upon grass only, without

without the assistance of oil-cake. The two yoke of Messrs. Hudson and King were singularly beautiful, and supposed by judges to be a true specimen, in all the characteristic points, of the famous red cattle of the west, the oldest and purest breed upon the island. These missed the second prize, it is to be presumed, from the circumstance of their having had oil-cake. The foreign-bred pair were large, deep, of heavy bone, and had been remarkably good draught cattle. The Suffex were large and heavy in the bone. There were, besides, some beautiful fat heifers of the western breed, and a large Alderney bull.

The sheep were of the Ryeland, or Hereford, the South Down, and the Wiltshire breeds, besides a pen of the Dishley, which being of the long-woolled species, were shewn only as correct specimens of their kind. The Ryeland, also, Lord Somerville's, were exhibited; not with a view to the premium, but as a sample of that species which he crosses with the Spanish ram. They were of a very high form, remarkably white and delicate, and shewed indubitable tokens of the production of a valuable fleece. The first prize was adjudged to the Duke of Bedford's South Down lambs, which were allowed, on all hands, to be of the best of that truly excellent and useful breed: the second to Mr. Wells's Wiltshire sheep, a large and coarse species, known in London by the name of horned-crocks. Lord Somerville's drag-cart also took the general attention, and it was regretted that the two-furrow plough had not been sent for inspection. The company seemed universally satisfied with this shew, and not a single exclamation was heard against fat meat.

At the dinner, at the Crown-and-Anchor, in the Strand, were present, the Marquis of Sligo, President of the Board of Agriculture in Ireland; Lord Grimstone; the Earls of Breadalbane, Winchester, and Cassilis; Colonel Fullarton; Dr. Anderson; Messrs. Attley, Oakley, &c.; Lord Somerville in the Chair. His Lordship made a very pertinent speech, and particularly impressive, as it touched the critical situation of a Noble Duke, so justly dear to the company present. The toasts were:—The King, with thanks for the honour his Majesty had done the Exhibition—The Queen and Royal Family—The Duke of Bedford, and the speedy restoration of that health which is so valuable to his country—The Umpires—The Plough—The Fleece-breeding in all its

branches—Improved Husbandry and increasing Commerce, long may their interests be inseparable. The Noble Chairman then, with an elegant compliment to the exertions of literary men, in the cause of agriculture, gave "Dr. Anderson;" and afterwards "the Author of the New Farmer's Calendar, unfortunately absent." The concluding toast, "PEACE AND PLENTY."
J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG some papers of a gentleman lately deceased in Dublin, I found the following memorandum, dated in the year 1790:—

"A Mr. Spenfer, who resided at Mal-low, in Ireland, about the year 1787, an old gentleman belonging to the excise-office, lineally descended from the poet of that name, has an original portrait of his immortal ancestor, for which he refused a considerable sum of money; he has also several papers, records, &c. relating to him."—Perhaps this valuable picture might be recovered.
T. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INCLOSE a letter to the Mayor of Bristol, which has appeared in one of the public prints here. Some of the facts, perhaps, you will judge worthy of a wider circulation. I cannot but suppose that the quantity of unrelieved misery in this city has been utterly unknown to its opulent inhabitants. It seems incumbent upon them, not less in point of humanity than of prudence, to imitate the honourable example which other cities place before their eyes. My inquiries lead me to believe that in ordinary times there is much low fever in Bristol. And as you cannot be safe while a neighbour's house is on fire, so will sparks of contagion be always flying from person to person, whatever be their difference of situation. I am Sir,

Clifton, Your obedient Servant,
March 18, 1802. THOMAS BEDDOES.

To the MAYOR of BRISTOL.

SIR,

MANY families have been suffering from a pestilential complaint, which has been lately raging throughout the United Kingdoms. There are few whom it has not alarmed, and fewer still whom the report of its devastations has not reached. Bristol, we shall presently see, has been no way spared. I presume, therefore, that your mind may not be unprepared for a few observations

vations on the means of immediately checking the progress of low fever, whenever it appears; and eventually, perhaps, of extinguishing febrile infection.

A fever hospital, or house of recovery, was opened at Manchester in 1796. It was designed to receive poor patients on the first alarm of infection. You will find it natural that much unpopularity should originally attach to such an establishment. Public want of information concerning the manner in which contagion is propagated, excited fears lest the fever should for ever spread from this receptacle as from a centre.—Under this terror many persons actually removed from its vicinity. But the plan was in fact crowned with complete success. The existing evils were diminished, and no new one produced; under the sanction of experience, a large addition is now actually making to the original building. At Liverpool and Dublin feverwards are now constructing. The same thing has been recommended in London, and promises to be carried into execution; perhaps may be already undertaken.

So far was infection from spreading about the Manchester fever-house, that the adjacent streets, which in eight months before its opening furnished 267 cases of fever to the infirmary, furnished but 25 in the eight months after. The frequency of the disorder was greatly lessened upon the whole, till late well known causes began their operation. But even then the advantage of the house of recovery was fully felt. And such is the advantage of medical aid in the early stage of fever—such the alacrity of the Manchester poor to seek it—such the accommodations at the establishment—and such the efficacy of a well-digested plan, that, in a letter before me, one of the physicians expresses a belief that the proportion of cures is greater than among patients attended at their own houses. But I can present you with a table, from which every one may form his own judgment.

	Admitted.	Died.
From 1796 to June 1797	360	38
(9 months of) 1797 — 1798	286	16
1798 — 1799	373	24
1799 — 1800	353	40
1800 — 1801	739	65
Total	2111	183

In considering this table, you will not fail to remember to what state many of the objects are reduced by penury before they take the disease, and to what state they must often be reduced by the disease, before their friends seek relief for them at the house of recovery. Let me add, lest the circumstance should occasion misconception, that the addition of new wards is intended to meet such an emergency as that of the late years. They wisely prefer a spacious fever-ward generally empty to a small one constantly crowded.

With the history of the building now going on at Liverpool, I shall not trouble

you; but would gladly shew you what private papers I have concerning it, and communicate the plan.

The question then I think can hardly be, whether the plan is good, where fever frequently rages; but, does Bristol need such an one? Some seem to think that on the average of years there is little low fever at Bristol. But, alas! they pronounce, I fear, without any proper knowledge or minute investigation. What may be its frequency there in comparison with Manchester, Liverpool, or Dublin, I have no data for conjecturing; but from the nature of things it seems next to impossible that there should not be always misery enough of this description to demand that succour, which the place at present does not afford. At least, Sir, let us have the humanity to collect the evidence, and not, in compliance with vague opinion, close our ears to the cry of distress from the poor, nor our eyes to our own danger.

In the late epidemic, the number affected by fever in Bristol, was prodigious. The medical relief was often inadequate—frequently none was given. The established charities were probably overpowered by applicants, or the friends of the sick could not apply. A few months ago the accuracy of a statement from the Bristol Dispensary was questioned in London, on account of the enormous proportion of fever-patients. But in referring back there was no cause to suspect error: and for my own part, I had proofs enough that the prevalence of fever was as dreadful as the statement implied. People not medical may, I know, be said to mistake some other disease for fever. But this disorder is unhappily strongly marked; and such mistakes will seldom happen to persons accustomed to the sick poor. Now I have on my table a written statement from the visitors among the Strangers' Friends; for I requested a deliberate opinion. They believe that of two thousand sick, who in the course of the last year past fell under their inspection, twelve hundred were ill of fever. On the same authority I learn, that within nineteen weeks, twenty-eight people lay down with fever in one house, in Back-street, (it is believed they had very little medical assistance); and that eight were buried out of a single house in Eibroad-street. Of the existence of misery, so widely spread, I have received various confirmations from the invalid poor, who resort in vast and increasing numbers to the Pneumatic Institution. Last Sunday I was applied to by a girl, who had been almost totally deprived of the use of her limbs by the spotted fever. Her father and mother, she said, had both died of the same disease, without relief or assistance.

Where the mass of misery of a particular species is so great at one time, is it credible that it should not exist at all times in a degree, especially as its proper and adequate causes are perpetually present? However, Sir,

Sir, as I have already said, let us search dispassionately, but diligently. The extent of the establishment need but be proportioned to the exigency. Should there be little low fever in general at Bristol, a small house of recovery only will be in general requisite, unless we expand our ideas and provide for the worst.

Should the same call for a fever-ward be found to exist here as elsewhere, its erection

would confer honour equally on the city and on its promoters. We have, you see, experience and example in favour of the measure. It would create a monument, sacred to the rescue of the poor, and the preservation of the rich from contagion. Wishing your official dignity may be distinguished by so happy an event, I am Sir, respectfully, yours,

THOMAS BEDDORS.

Clifton, March 5, 1802.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MONODY ON FRANCIS DUKE OF BEDFORD,
who died March 2, 1802*.

ONCE more, my harp, I strike thy trembling strings;

But not again to joy thy notes I raise!

Grief o'er the chords her hand distressful flings,

And, faintly pausing, oft the song delays.

Mourn, mourn! around the grave of Russell mourn!

Ye great! ye young! ye gay! surround his bier!

Alas! from ev'ry bliss thus early torn,

He speaks, tho' mute, and fondly claims the tear!

Peers of his greatness! fellows of his youth! Approach, approach! Lo! fallen from his round

Is earthly dignity! Behold, with ruth,

Of rank, of title, pow'r, the narrow bound!

For him no more shall pomp display her charms,
Nor ceremony greet him with a smile;

In flatt'ry veil'd, no more shall servile swarms
Of sycophants attend him to beguile.

No more shall friends around his board repair,
Or join convivial in soft pleasure's train;

The chosen few no more his thoughts shall share,

Nor the still senate listen to his strain.

One tribute paid, and his career shall close:

The sepulchre shall guard his honour'd dust;
Within the house of death he shall repose,

Nor wake till the revival of the just!

Yet who with grief the holy rites have join'd,
And seen his corse in solemn sadness laid,

Instructed turn!—His state with wealth combin'd;

His sense; the beauty in his form display'd;

The patriot zeal which glow'd within his heart;

The gentle tear, which tender pity drew;

Avail'd not to repel the fatal dart,

The with'ring hand of death remorseless threw!

* This was printed in a newspaper soon after the event, but with alterations. The present is from the writer's own copy.

Ye poor! who throng one parting look to claim,

In speechless extacy, and broken sighs!

Your grateful sorrow shall embalm his name;

Your faithful orgies waft him to the skies!

R. E.

EVENING, an ODE.

HAIL, solemn visionary hour!

Thy silent dim return I greet;

No gleam to gild yon mouldering tow'r,

No sound for echo to repeat.

Sweet sprite of eve! that lovest to glide,

In silence, 'mid the twilight sky,

Whose form can only be descried

By musing fancy's favoured eye!

Sweet sprite! by whose aerial pow'r

Are fancy's finest visions wrought,

That hoverest at this fairy hour,

To prompt the soft, the pensive thought!

Sweet sprite! with whom my youth hath shed

Full oft the tender pleasing tear,

Whose form has thrilled my breast with dread,

What strain may please thine hallowed ear?

With thee the raptured bard resorts,

To thee resigns his soul sublime,

To range 'mid terror's awful courts!

To glance beyond the bounds of time!

Thy milder influence, too, hath taught

His soul in melting strains to grieve,

Strains that, with softest sadness fraught,

Shall gentle bosoms deeply heave.

Oh! may to me thine aspect wear

The sweet, the inexpressive grace

Of her my breast still holds so dear,

Of her whom fancy loves to trace.

And when I rove the heath along,

Or 'mid some dark dell lingering stray,

To meditate my simple song,

Oh thou! inspire the rustic lay!

And if the mellow moon-light fall

On haunted grove, or vale remote,

O then thy fairy minstrels call

To swell the fine voluptuous note.

And

And when, beneath those willows' boughs,
On yon old mossy bridge I lean,
To watch the lone stream as it flows,
Restore some pleasing long-past scene.

And when, in solemn tones, the wind
Sweeps through yon abbey's crannied cells,
With dread accordance may my mind
Swell, as the deepening music swells.

But, if the dark clouds, tempest-blown,
Roll in their dreadful depth of shade,
If night, with terrors round him thrown,
Thy calm, thy soothing, reign invade,

The threatening scene I then will leave,
And to my low-rooft cot retire,
There sing thy praise, sweet sprite of eve!
If thou my listening soul inspire.

R. G. G.

March 6, 1802.

ODE to the HARVEST-MOON.

—cum ruit imbriferum ver:
Spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, et
cum

Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent:

— — — — —
Cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret.

VIRGIL.

MOON of Harvest, herald mild
Of plenty, rustic labour's child,
Hail! oh hail! I greet thy beam,
As soft it trembles o'er the stream,
And gilds the straw-thatch'd hamlet wide,
Where innocence and peace reside;
'Tis thou that glad'st with joy the rustic
throng,
Promptest the tripping dance, th'exhilarating
song.

Moon of Harvest, I do love
O'er the uplands now to rove,
While thy modest ray serene,
Gilds the wide surrounding scene;
And to watch thee riding high
In the blue vault of the sky,
Where no thin vapour intercepts thy ray,
But in unclouded majesty thou walkest on
thy way.

Pleasing 'tis, oh modest moon!
Now the night is at her noon,
'Neath thy sway to musing lie,
While around the zephyrs sigh,
Fanning soft the sun-tann'd wheat,
Ripen'd by the summer's heat;
Picturing all the rustic's joy,
When boundless plenty greets his eye,
And thinking soon,
Oh modest moon!

How many a female eye will roam
Along the road
To see the load,
The last dear load of harvest home:
Storms and tempests, floods and rains,
Stern despoilers of the plains,

Hence away the season flee,
Foes to light-heart jollity;
May no winds, careering high,
Drive the clouds along the sky;
But may all nature smile with aspect boon,
When in the heav'ns thou shew'st thy face,
oh Harvest-moon!

'Neath yon lowly roof he lies,
The husbandman, with sleep-seal'd eyes;
He dreams of crowded barns, and round
The yard he hears the flail resound;
Oh! may no hurricane destroy
His visionary views of joy:
God of the winds! oh hear his humble
pray'r,
And while the Moon of Harvest shines, thy
blust'ring whirlwinds spare.

T.

Sons of luxury, to you
Leave I sleep's dull pow'r to woo;
Press ye still the downy bed,
While sev'rish dreams surround your head;
I will seek the woodland glade,
Penetrate the thickest shade,
Wrapt in contemplation's dreams,
Musing high on holy themes,
While on the gale,
Shall softly sail
The nightingale's enchanting tune;
And oft my eyes
Shall grateful rise,

To greet the modest Harvest Moon!

Nottingham, Feb. 20, 1802.

H. K. W.

EPIGRAMS.

FRANK once asked a friend—"don't you
think I speak well,
Tho' I ne'er take a book from its shelf?"
"How the talent you've gain'd (said his
friend) I can't tell,
But I own you speak well—of yourself."

Oh! had it been, well-natured Ned, thy
doom
To toil, instead of learning, at a loom;
The labour of thy hand had gained thee
bread,
And spared the fruitless labour of thy head.

Of his fine feelings, Jack may well be vain,
For most acutely has he felt—a cane.

So long yon virgin has surviv'd her prime,
Her breast seems chilled, by the cold hand of
time;
The softer passions long have lost their pow'r,
Scandal and cards waste now each joyless
hour;
She, who by charms has ceased to wound the
heart,
At reputation points the envenomed dart;
And, in the gamester's skill profoundly
school'd,
Our love she wins not, but she wins our gold.

R.

DORI

New Italian Poems.

DORI e il GIARDINIERE.

MENTRE odorosa pianta
D'aranci entro il giardino

Di nuovi fior s'ammianta,
Scende a quella vicino
Una gentil donzella,
Che tutti li raccoglie;
E, per sembrar piu bella,
Tra il crine e tra le spoglie
E del sen tra gli avori,
Al velo intreccia i fiori.

Nella stagion gradita
Che il frutto al fior succede,
Dolce desio la invita,
E là rivolge il piede.
Ma quando ella si appressa
A quella pianta stessa
Attonita rimira
Che carca e sol di fronde,
E piange, e se n'adira.
E il giardinier risponde:
Bramavi i frutti, o Dori,
Perche cogliesti i fiori?

Il FANCIULLO e L'USIGNOLO.

MENTRE dell' usignolo un fanciullette
Al manco piede ha un lungo filo attorto,
Lo spinge al vol con barbaro diletto;
Ma quanto è corto il filo, il volo è corto.
Grida il fanciul con pueril dispetto:
Volare non sai. Risponde l'usignolo:
SPEZZA QUEL FILO, E ALLOR VEDRAI SE
VOLO.

EPIGRAMMI.

DEGLI epigrammi miei dirà taluno
Che di cento uno
Saravvi buono;
Così dei miei lettori anch'io ragiono,

Dori, il ritratto
Ch' Elvio ti ha fatto
Di te e più bello:
Non parla quello.

Extraels from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BRUNETTO LATINI.

Letter III.

[Brunetto Latini gives a short description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with some account of the City of London, its Citizens, and the Court of Henry the Third,—his relation of an Elephant kept in the Tower, and his History of that Animal.]

GREAT BRITAIN, which is now called England, has two Archbishops, which are those of Canterbury and York; it has besides eighteen Bishops-ricks. The neighbouring island of Ireland has the Archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam; and twenty-six Bishops-sees. Adjoining to England is the Kingdom of Scotland, which has nine Bishoprics. You must understand that in most parts of these islands, and particularly in Ireland, no serpent is to be found; and moreover, the people of the country say, that wherever stones or soil brought from Ireland are laid, no serpent can stay on the spot. [La Grant Bretagne, qui est ores Engleterre clamee, ou est Larceveschie de Cantorbire et celui de Bruges, et xviii. Eveschies. Apres est Yrlande, ou est Larceveschie de Marchie, et de Dytelin, et de Casseles, et de Tuen, et xxvj. Eveschies. Apres est Escocce, ou il y a jx. Eveschies. Et sachiez que en la plus grant partie de toutes les yllles, et especiaument en Irlande, na nul serpent, et porce dient li paissant

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

que la ou len portast des pierres ou de la terre dirlande nul serpent ni poroit demorer.]

Henry, the son of King John, is styled King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou. In his person he is comely and tall, and has now attained a mature age, having been a crowned Sovereign during the greatest part of his life, as his father died whilst he was yet an infant. When I consider the many troubles and vexations he has met with, owing to the constant bickerings and disputes betwixt him and his vassals, the Barons of England, who have frequently been in arms against him, I wonder much that he preserves so large a share of health and vigour. He resides, for the most part, in the Tower of London, which is a strong place; he has added some additional works to it, so that it may be reckoned impregnable by land; and the River Thames washing one side of it, and filling the ditches to a great depth, is a still further security. During the season of the great festivals, and upon other public occasions, he resides at his Palace of Westminster, adjoining to which is the great hall wherein he feasts with his Nobles. In this hall are likewise held the Great Councils of the Nation, or, as they are called, the Parliaments. The Castle of Windsor is a strong place, situated on a hill, commanding, on all sides,

I i

a view

a view of a great extent of country. Here the King comes, with the Queen and her children, during the summer and the hunting-season. It is a good day's journey from London, and may be travelled either by land or water, as the Thames-river runs by the foot of the hill. Queen Eleanor chiefly travels to Windsor by water, that passage being easiest for her, who is not a good horsewoman; besides, the ways by land are frequently impassable for waggons, and the conveyance by litters is equally hazardous.

Fires frequently happen in this city [London]; and whenever that is the case, they cause great destruction, the houses being built with wood, and for the most part covered with straw and reeds. Although an ordinance has been made for some years past, to cover all buildings with tiles or slate, it is far from having been generally obeyed.

The Citizens [of London] are a very turbulent, restless, and dissatisfied people; and did not the Legate interfere from time to time, to aid the King's authority, they could not be kept within any proper bounds: happily for them and the whole people, whenever the Legate threatens them with the vengeance of Holy Church [*sainte yglise*] they become more moderate, and thus the Interdict of our Holy Father the Pope quiets every tumult and commotion.

I lately visited a curious animal which is now kept in the Tower of London. It is an elephant presented to King Henry by the Emperor Frederick the Second, who, as you know, married the King's sister Isabel. It seems this elephant was sent as a present to the Emperor Frederick by Emperor Prester John, of India. Henry, by an ordinance, has directed the City of London to provide for this elephant, and to defray the expence of his keeper, which costs the Citizens not less than *four-pence* a-day, over and above the expence they have been put to in building a receptacle for this rare animal, and the house adjoining for the *Cremonese* and his family to dwell in, who accompanied the elephant from Italy hither, and is intrusted with the care and management of it. [*Que le second Empereur Fedric en amena un en Cremona que li envoya Prestre Johan dynde.*]

As the elephant is an animal not found in Europe, you may not be acquainted with the nature and properties of that quadruped, I will therefore give you what account I have been able to collect from reading, and the information of the

Italian, its keeper, concerning elephants in general, and the King's in particular.

The elephant is the largest animal we know of. His teeth are that substance which we call ivory. He has a kind of nose, called his trunk or proboscis; this he can twist about with a serpentine motion. With this proboscis he takes up his food and conveys it into his mouth. Besides this use, he can strike with it so forcibly as to break whatever he hits. I was assured by the *Cremonese*, that he saw him throw a loaded ass upon the roof of a house. It is certain that elephants have great courage; notwithstanding which they are readily tamed after they are taken. There is a great difficulty in getting them on board of a ship when there is a necessity for transporting them across the sea; and in this case it is necessary for their keeper to conduct them with their tail foremost. To manage the elephant, some severity of blows must be made use of; and then he will suffer himself to be rode upon, and will go here and there as he is guided; for which purpose there is no need of a bridle, but only of an iron hook. Alexander the Great is said to have made brazen statues of men, which he caused to be filled with live coals; these being applied to the proboscis, the elephants became so fearful of them, that they durst not strike their keepers lest they should be burnt. But I must tell you of their great sense and intelligence. It is certain that they observe rule and order amongst themselves, and submit, like mankind, to the government of a head or leader. They march together in large bodies, following their commander, who is generally the oldest elephant, and never breaking out of the line of march, the rear being commanded by the elephant next in seniority. When engaged in battle, they fight with one tooth only, keeping the other in reserve; and the vanquished elephant never comes off without the loss of, or some damage to, his teeth. The female elephant does not admit the male until she is fourteen years old; nor does the male seek the female before his fifteenth year. But so continent are these animals, that they never fight on account of their amours; each elephant keeping to one female until death separates them. And whenever this happens, the surviving male or female remains in the woods in a state of widowhood, seeking no new mate. And as the elephant, contrary to the nature of other animals, requires a provocative, the male and female, guided by instinct, set out together westward, towards the *earthly Paradise*,

radise, until the female has found a certain plant called the *man de gloire* (mandragora, or mandrake) of which she eats, and entices the male to eat of it likewise; whereby they are both excited to enter upon the work of generation. The female brings forth but one young elephant, and does not breed again whilst she lives. She leads her young one, as soon as he is brought forth, to a pool of water, wherein he remains immersed up to his belly, the male elephant constantly keeping a lookout for fear of the dragon, which is an enemy that covets the elephant's blood. If the elephant falls, he has no power to rise again, having no joint or knee; nature, therefore, has instructed him to make a loud outcry, which the elephants hearing, come to the spot, perhaps to the number of twelve; these join with their cries until the little elephants come in, who relieve the fallen elephant, by working their trunks under him, and thus by the help of the proboscis lift him again upon his legs. [Olifant est la plus grant beste que lon sache. Ses dens sont yvoire et son bec est apeles promoistre qui est semblable a serpent. Ov celui prent sa viande et la met en sa bouche. Et porce que la promoistre est garnie de bon s'vise est elle de si grant force que el en brise quant quil fiert. Et si dient li Cremonois que il li virent fessir. j. ahne chargie si forte que ille geta sur une maison. Et ja soit lolifans mout fiers. Ne porqnt il devient tantost prives quant il est pris. Mail il nen entrera en nef por passer la mer ce ses maistres ne li fiance de ramener arier, et porce fait on sur lui mangoniaus et tors de fust por combattre; et si le puet on chevauchier et mener sa et la, non pas ofrain mais aun croc de fer. Mais Alixandres fist faire alencontre ymages de cuivre plein de charbon ardent si que elles cuisoient et ardoient les bes des olifans. Si que il ne feroient plus les homes por la paor des homes dou fuec. Et sachiez que en eaus amout grant sens, car il observent la decipline dou souleill ausi come li hom et vont grant torbes ensemble aeschielles dont li ainsnes est chevetaines par devant tous et li autres qui est apres lui daage les guie et les constraint par deriers, et quant il sont alamelee il nusent que lun des dens et lautre gardent au besoing. Et ne porquant la ou il sont venu il sefforcent li un et li autre de damagier luer ennemis as dens. La nature as olifans est que la femelle devant. xiiij. ans et le malle devant. xv. ne sevent que luxure soit. Et ne porqnt il sont si chaste chose que entre aus nule meslee por femelle. Car chascuns a la soe acui il setient tout les jors de sa vie

En tel maniere que se lun pert sa femelle ou elle lui il n'iront jamais a autre ains vait tous jors soul par mi le desert. Et porce que luxure nest si chaude que il se meillent come autres bestes si lor avient par amonestement de nature que li dui compaignon vont contre orient apres dou *Paradis terrestre* tant que la femelle treuve une herbe que lon apelle *ma de gloire*, si en manjue et en atise tant son malle que il en manjue autre, et maintenant escheffent la volente de chascun et sentrejoignent a estre envers et engendrent. j. fis sans plus; et ce nest cune fois en toute sa vie tant soulement et vivent dedens un estanc jusques au ventre et la mere depose son fis, et le pere le garte tous jors por la paor dou dragon qui est lor henemis por la covetise de lor sanc que il chiet. Il ne puet relever por poore que il ait, car il na es jenoils nule jointure. Mais nature qui li enseigne a crier a haute vois tant que tuit li autre dou pais viennent ou au mains. xij. qui tout crient ensemble tant que li petis olifans viennent qui le relievant a la force de son bec et de sa bouche que il met desoz lui.]

Note—It appears from the short geographical sketch which Brunetto Latini has here given of these United Kingdoms, that the superstition, of no venomous creature being able to live in Ireland, prevailed before his age, and was well known to him; but it does not appear that this exemption was believed at that time to belong exclusively to Ireland, as the same notion seems to have been prevailing with respect to the neighbouring islands. The words of our author are, *la plus grant partie de toutes les ylls na nul serpent*, (*Serpents are to be found in few of these islands*). Probably owing to the neglect of agriculture, whereby numerous lakes and marshes were formed, causing frequent inundations, by which means these dangerous reptiles were swept away, and their number so far reduced as to be little less than a total extirpation of their race. It is certain that Brunetto Latini speaks of Ireland more emphatically, as if it were peculiarly exempted from them, (*especiaument en Irlande*—*particularly in Ireland*, is his expression); and if it were so then, and if at this present time it continues to be the case, that no venomous creatures are living in Ireland, it can only be accounted for by the weeping nature of its climate, and its unvaried face of universal bog. That the same property is attached to and inherent in the *stones and earth* of this island, wherever they may happen to be removed or transported, is a fact of which, we presume, no evidence ever was, or will, be produced. (*The Translator.*)

Though Brunetto Latini came over to England with Henry's brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, (then newly elected King of

of the Romans) in quality of Governor or Preceptor to Henry d'Allmain, Richard's eldest son, yet there is reason to think he was charged with private instructions from the Earl of Provence, King Henry's brother-in-law (in whose Court Brunetto Latini had sought an asylum when driven out of Florence by the Ghibelin Faction) to render an account of all transactions in England, probably for the information of the Court of France. This will more fully appear in the Letters which will hereafter follow, extracted from this Manuscript, *unique* of itself, and which, besides its singular curiosity on that account, includes a valuable monument of the *Romans*, Romance, or French Tongue of the two first races of the Kings of France; and which, as will be seen by the specimens the Translator hopes to produce, has contributed very largely to the formation of our English speech.

THE DISEASE AMONG HORNED CATTLE.

The general distress occasioned all over the kingdom, by the mortality among horned cattle, from the year 1744 to 1756, naturally engaged the attention of every humane physician who was at hand to suggest any probable relief. The difficulties that attended the investigation of the nature and progress of the disease, prevented the success which might have been expected from the abilities of several intelligent and experienced practitioners in the metropolis. Vague opinions, and unsuccessful attempts to check its extension, were the consequences of trusting entirely to the reports of farmers and cowkeepers. Dr. Layard,* having long seen with concern, that nothing effectual had been done, nor any satisfactory observations made on the subject, by mere accident obtained an opportunity of examining this calamitous distemper. Being settled in practice at Huntingdon, he attended the family of Mr. John Meheew, at Godmanchester, who was losing his cattle, a third time, by the contagious illness. Dr. Layard offered to investigate the nature of the disease, and having assiduously applied himself to the examination of its symptoms and progress, he formed an opinion that the distemper was similar to the small-pox in the human body, that it was communicated in like manner as that disorder, and was to be managed on the same principles; his directions, founded on this opinion, were attended with success. The perusal of several authors confirming his opinion, he published, in 1757, an Essay on the Na-

ture, Causes, and Cure of the Contagious Distemper, treating it in a methodical manner. The distemper having totally ceased in 1756,* was again brought into England in 1769, when the late Earl of Northington, on the 3d of December, gave notice to the Privy Council of its breaking out in Hampshire. Some of the Members of the Council being acquainted with the Essay of Dr. Layard, who then resided in London, applied to him for his advice and assistance. He was consulted in drawing up the Orders of Council and Acts of Parliament, which being put into immediate execution, stopt the spreading of the contagion, and totally extirpated it in less than six months from Hampshire, and soon after, from Bamffshire, in 1770 and 1771, at the comparatively small expence of less than 3000l. For these services the House of Commons voted Dr. Layard 500l.; and from the success of his directions his Majesty was pleased to appoint Dr. Layard to correspond with Holland, Flanders, France, and all other countries where the contagion should appear; he was likewise ordered to communicate all his proceedings, and their result, to Baron Noleken, the Swedish Envoy. During this correspondence, which continued many years, Dr. Layard had further opportunities of confirming his opinions on the subject, of ascertaining the means of prevention, the mode of treatment, and the use of inoculation in this sort of small-pox. In 1774 and 1775, when the contagion was brought into Norfolk and Suffolk, the same Rules and Orders, and Acts of Parliament, being put in force, those counties were soon cleared of the distemper, at an expence of less than 2000l.

RELIGIOUS BACCHANALS.

The Monastery of Arcadi, in the island of Candia, contains nearly an hundred inhabitants, while about two hundred are dispersed over the lands belonging to the monastery, and are employed in agriculture. The cellar, this author assures us, is by far the finest part of the building. It contains two hundred casks of wine, of which the *choicest* is marked with the name of the superior, and no one may touch it without his permission.

This cellar receives a solemn and an-

* The recent death of this gentleman was noticed in our last Magazine.

* The sums granted by Parliament on account of losses from the distemper among the horned cattle, from 1746 to 1757, amounted to upwards of 212,000l.

nual benediction, immediately after the vintage. The prayer, recited by the superior on this occasion, is printed in the Greek ritual, it is as follows:—Lord God, who lovest mankind, look on this wine, and on those that shall drink it; bless these vessels, as thou hast blessed the wells of Jacob, the fish-pool of Siloe,

and the beverage of thy holy Apostles. Lord, who didst condescend to be present at the marriage of Cana, where thou didst manifest thy glory to thy disciples, by changing water into wine, send thy holy spirit on this wine, and bless it in thy name. Amen!

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS, at the PUBLIC SITTING of the 15th MESSIDOR, YEAR 9, by CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY.

(Continued from our last.)

WE believe we shall gratify the wish of the artists, by communicating to them the labours of Citizen PEYRE, during the course of the year 8.

On the 29th Nivose, of the same year, the Consuls had passed the following decree:

“A National Column shall be erected in the centre of the *Place de la Concorde*; the names of the military men that have died, after having rendered services of superior importance to the Republic, shall be inscribed on this column.”

A monument so worthy of the French nation ought to be executed in white marble. It was in contemplation to lay the first stone, on the 14th of July, or the 25th Messidor.

Our Colleague thought, that a column erected to the memory of the military men who have died after having rendered services of superior importance to the Republic, should bear a peculiar character; that it should neither be considered as a triumphal, nor as a funereal, monument, but as a monument raised to immortalise great names, and to give great examples to future generations.

The column of which he had conceived the project, was to be erected in the centre of the *Place de la Concorde*, as the decree of Government prescribed, on a square base of a metre and a half, at the angles of which were to be elevated, on pedestals, four trophies, composed of arms conquered from different nations; each trophy was to be accompanied with allegorical figures, representing the con-

quest of those arms: on each of the pedestals, the principal facts were to be engraved in small letters.

About the column, which was to be fluted from the summit of the base, were to be inscribed the names of the heroes, in large characters, on a *bandeau* which was to occupy about one-third of the shaft. A *bas-relief* surrounding the pedestal, was to record the principal actions in which our brave warriors had signalized their courage, and on the *socle* or *foot* was to be engraved, in twenty columns of writing, the history of those wars and of those immortal actions, in which the defenders of liberty had merited the honour of inscription.

The column was to be surmounted with a *stylobate*, which would have formed its *apex* or coping.

The bill of expence of our Colleague would have amounted to 1,020,700 francs. He had proposed to make use of French granite, having observed that the coasts of the departments of the North and of Calvados were impregnated with rocks of granite, and that beds were to be found there in which an entire obelisk might be cut. Persuaded that an obelisk was more suitable perhaps to the subject than a column, he had traced the model of it on the same pedestal, accompanying it with the same attributes and the same allegories. The obelisk was to be divided, in respect of its height, into three parts; on the lower part were to be inscribed the names of the warriors; and in the middle, on two faces only, was to be placed a *Fame*, holding up crowns of laurel and of oak. The upper part was to have borne this inscription in very large characters: “TO IMMORTALITY.”

In the beginning of Messidor, the Minister of Interior caused it to be announced publicly, that the column “should be constructed of the granite of France;—and that he invited the artists to send him,

him, without delay, the plans which they had to propose, some of which he had already received, &c."

Citizen Peyre did not conceive himself called upon to enter the lists, not being able to bring his plans to any degree of perfection, but till after long study and very mature reflection. He withdrew the rough sketch he had too hastily made, and continued to proceed on the dispositions which the laying of the first stone required.

On the 3d Fructidor, year 8, the Consuls had decreed that the tomb of Marshal de Turenne should be placed under the dome of the Invalids; and that the body of that great man should be deposited in the mausoleum, on the 1st of Vendémiaire, year 9. On the 21st of the same month, the execution of the decree was intrusted to Citizen Peyre, by the Minister of Interior.

Our Colleague has drawn up a description of this superb monument, the design of which was furnished by Lebrun. At Saint Denys, the tomb was only elevated above the flooring of the church, by the height of a step (*marche*). In the Museum of French monuments, the Pyramid had been suppressed, which reduced the height to five metres. Under the dome, the height of which is fifty-six metres, it was necessary to place the tomb in one of the arcades of the casement or window-work, which is twenty-three metres and a half in height—it was necessary, moreover, to give it a proportion, which might place it in accordance with the vast and majestic edifice where it was to be deposited. It was to appear great in an immense space, of which it was to form the principal decoration.

The skilful architect has surmounted all difficulties, by raising it on a grand pedestal, and by re-establishing the Pyramid.

It would have been possible to enrich it with all those fine ornaments, of which antiquity offers us so many examples. It would have been easy to adorn the pedestal with new attributes. But such a vain magnificence, after having cost considerable sums, would have been an eye-sore to men of taste, and merited the censure of men of judgment. There would have been no relation, no harmony, between the tomb of Turenne and the dome of Invalids. Our Colleague felt the necessity of conciliating together the immortal compositions of Lebrun, and of Hardouin Mansart.

He had only twelve days wherein to set

up the mausoleum. In this short space of time, he has constructed in stone the inside wall-work of the space left for the casement, the surface of which is forty metres and a half, he has found means to subject the lay or course of stones to that of the edifice (they are both of equal height), and to coat with marble a superficies of about thirty-eight metres; from a spirit of economy, he has made use of the stone of *l'Isle Adam*, which was stored up in the building of *la Madeleine*, and which resembles the stone of which the dome has been constructed. As to the blocks of marble, he has taken them out of the national magazines.

His bill of expence amounted at first to the sum of five thousand eight hundred and eleven francs. The works completed have cost only, according to the final arrangement of the bills, the sum of five thousand two hundred and fifty-four francs, fifty-one crowns. It is impossible to shew either more celerity in execution, or more probity in expenditure.

Citizen CAINUS has given to the Class the *Abstract of a Dictionary of the French Language*, the plan of which is highly interesting to the learned, and those of the French who wish to be thoroughly acquainted with the language which they speak.

La Curne de St. Palaye, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, first conceived the idea of this Dictionary; he employed in the execution of it, a number of young persons that were then studying the history of France, the greater part of whom have since distinguished themselves by valuable works. We shall only name the late Citizen Le Grand, member of the Institute; the others are still living.

The project of La Curne de St. Palaye, was to write the physical and moral history of every French word.

Of all these words, there is not one which has not begun to exist at a certain epoch. All have entered into the language and into writing, with a particular form and composition of letters. But all have suffered from variations, so much the more multiplied, as each of them has survived the longest. Every word either still preserves its existence, or else has lost it by experiencing the fate to be banished from the language.

The word, at the moment in which use consecrates it, has a determinate acceptance. This acceptance is peculiar, and the inventor has no equivocal term. But society, by admitting the word, acquires

quires a right to enlarge or restrain the signification, and to transfer it from the proper to the figurative sense. The empire of use sometimes extends so far as to efface all traces of the primitive signification.

The collaborators of St. Palaye carefully read our old chronicles, our acrostical historians, our ingenious composers of tales, our tender romancers; they read them in the original manuscripts; every word was noted; *it existed at such an epoch, written in such a manner, employed in such a sense.* Proceeding through the different ages, they arrived at our own times. *The word is preserved, said they, or else it is superannuated. In the first case, use composes it of certain letters, and gives it certain acceptations.*

The extracts necessary for the execution of so great a work are complete; they have been deposited in the National Library.

Brequigny and other friends of St. Palaye wished the public to enjoy the fruit of his immense labours. Citizen Mouchet was employed to edit them under their inspection. The printing of the first volume, which was to contain the letter A, was begun before the revolution; more than six hundred pages proceeded from the presses of the office in the Louvre.

Citizen Camus read afterwards several articles of the *Glossary*. He gave an account to the Class of the care which the Committee appointed by the Institute to superintend the literary labours, was exerting for the completion of the printing of the first volume. It is by this method that they propose to consult the public judgment with respect to the printing of the following volumes.

Citizen Camus has also communicated the analysis of a Memoir on the manuscripts of Dom Berthereau, relative to the history of the Crusades. This Memoir is the work of a *literateur* whom our Colleague does not name, the author not having given him permission, but all the Class easily guessed the name of the modest writer, SYLVESTRE DE SACY. The following is the object of his labours:—

The Collection of the Historians of France, begun by Dom Bouquet, a Benedictine, and continued by some of his fraternity, is well-known. The fourteenth volume, edited by other members of the Congregation of St. Maur, is now printing under the direction of the Institute. The Benedictines, in the course of their collection, arriving at the epoch of the Crusades, thought it was not sufficient to consult on this important epoch the Greek and Latin writers only, but that it was

likewise necessary to peruse the Oriental manuscripts. Dom Berthereau applied himself to this painful undertaking. He united the study of the Arabic to the knowledge which he already had of many Oriental languages. The Congregation of St. Maur wished to facilitate the means of his improving himself in that language. They retained an Arabian who happened to be then at Paris, whom they pensioned to come and confer with Dom Berthereau, enable him to acquire the spoken language, and assist him in transcribing extracts from it.

The Legislative Assembly did not observe with indifference the labours of the learned Benedictine. On the 20th of January, 1792, they voted him a gratuity of two thousand livres. He died almost suddenly, and it was long feared that the numerous manuscripts which he had collected, and those of which he was the author, were lost to letters. The Committee of the Institute, appointed to superintend the literary labours, caused prompt enquiries to be made, and came to the knowledge of the manuscripts, which were found to be in the hands of the heirs of Dom Berthereau.

These manuscripts have been confided to Citizen Sylvestre de Sacy, the man, without contradiction, the most capable to appreciate their merit. It appears from his Memoir, that Dom Berthereau had extracted from the Arabian authors whatever he found in them interesting relative to the history of the Crusades; that he had prepared some original texts for printing, first collating them with a number of manuscripts; that he had made a Latin translation of them, accompanied with some notes; in a word, that the work only required revision by the author, if death had not surprised him; that this labour is a necessary part of the collection of the historians of France, and that it is complete with respect to the object in view, viz. the knowledge of what the Arabian historians have said on the subject of the Crusades.

The Memoir of Citizen Sylvestre de Sacy has been communicated to the Minister of Interior, who, after having read it, has ordered the Committee of Superintendence of the Labours, to express to him the use it would be proper to make of it. If the object of this commission is accomplished, the public will not be frustrated of the researches of Dom Berthereau. These researches will acquire a new value, when put into order, revised and enriched with notes, by Citizen Sylvestre de Sacy.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, IN MARCH.

In Consequence of a Regulation of the STAMP-OFFICE, the Periodical Publications are henceforward prohibited from adding the PRICE of New Works and the NAME of the Publisher, unless the Stamp-duty of three Shillings is paid for every Book to which such Particulars are annexed. We are therefore under the Necessity of omitting the PRICE and the NAME of the Publisher, except when we are paid the three Shillings, by the Proprietor or Publisher, for the Addition of those Particulars.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Complaint of Scotland, (written in the Year 1588) with a preliminary Dissertation and Glossary, by J. Leyden, 4to. The impression of this work does not exceed 150 copies.

AGRICULTURE.

The First Part of the Third Volume of the Communications to the Board of Agriculture; consisting principally of Prize-essays on the best Method of converting Grass-land into Tillage, &c. 4to.

DRAMA.

A Trip to Bengal; a Musical Entertainment, by Charles Smith.

Urania; or, The Illuminé: a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by the Hon. William Spencer; the Prologue by Lord John Townshend.

The Histrionade; or, Theatric Tribunal: a Poem, descriptive of the principal Performers at both Houses.

EDUCATION.

Arithmetical Tables, designed for the Use of Young Ladies, by Wm. Butler, 32mo. 23 pages.

An Essay on Education; in which are particularly considered the Merits and the Defects of the Discipline and Instruction in our Academies, by the Rev. Wm. Barrow, LL.D. 2 large vols. 12mo.

The Accountant's Practical Guide; by which, with intelligible Precepts and easy Questions, Students are introduced to the present Practice in Mercantile Accounts and Computations, 12mo. 137 pages.

HISTORY.

The Modern History of Hindostan, commencing at the Death of Alexander, and intended to be brought down to the Close of the Eighteenth Century; including the Substance of all the esteemed Writers on Indian History and Politics, by the Rev. Thomas Maurice, A. M. 4to. Volume I.—Part 1. 320 pages.

N. B. The Second Part will be delivered gratis to the purchasers of the first.

Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern; to which are added a Table of Chronology, and a comparative View of Ancient and Modern Geography, by Alexander Frazer Tytler, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps.

LAW.

The Proceedings at Large on the Motion of Counsel respecting the Postponement, by the Attorney General, of the Trial of Allan

McLeod, charged, *ex officio*, with the Publication of two Political Libels.

A New and Complete Table of Tythes, principally extracted from the Statutes, and Decisions upon Tythe Laws.

The Trial at Large, for Breach of Promise of Marriage, Foster *versus* Mellish, containing the Letters of all the Parties. Taken in Short-hand by G. Farquharson, Esq.

MEDICAL.

The New Chemical Nomenclature, designed for the Use of Students in Pharmacy, Druggists, &c. by C. Pye, Chemist, 8vo. 35 pages.

A Sketch of the Controversy upon Apoplexy, between Dr. Langslow and Mr. Crowfoot; also, the Correspondence between the Author, Dr. Girdlestone, and Mr. Crowfoot, by R. Langslow, M. D. 8vo. 52 pages.

MISCELLANIES.

An Historical and Philosophical Account of a Savage Man, or of the First Development, Physical and Moral, of the Young Savage caught in the Woods, near Aveyron, and brought to Paris in the Year 1799, by J. M. Itard, with a Portrait, 12mo. 3s 6d. boards. Phillips.

Observations on Dr. Sturges's Pamphlet, respecting the Non-residence of the Clergy.

Animadversions on the Curate of Blagdon's Publications respecting his Controversy with Mrs. Hannah More; with some Allusions to his Cambrian Descent, as affirmed by Himself.

An Appeal to Experience and Common Sense, by a Comparison between the present and former Periods.

A Pocket Encyclopædia; or, Library of General Knowledge: being a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Polite Literature, compiled from the best Authorities, by E. A. Kendal, 6 small vols.

A Critical Enquiry into the Moral Writings of Dr. Johnson; to which is added, a Dialogue between Boswell and Johnson in the Shades.

An Act to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, enacted April 4th, 1800. Printed at Philadelphia.

The Musical Mania, for 1802; delineated in six characteristic Plates, with metrical Elucidations, and a Bravura Dedication to Mrs. Billington, by J. M. Woodward, 4to. with coloured Plates, 12 pages.

A Letter to the President of the Royal Academy, London, by Noel Desenfans, Esq. The

The Life of Miss Robertson, of Black Heath, with her Portrait, 8vo. 100 pages.

The April Fashions of London and Paris, containing thirteen beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month, intended for the Use of Milliners, &c. and of Ladies of Quality, and of private Families residing in the Country. To be continued Monthly.

An Eulogium on the late Duke of Bedford, delivered in the House of Commons by the Honourable Charles James Fox, March 16th.

A Letter, addressed to a Member of the House of Commons, on the Statute 21 Hen. VIII. c. xiii. ; and on the Grievances to which the Clergy are exposed in Consequence of it. With Hints respecting a New Bill, 8vo. 41 pages.

MINERALOGY.

The Mineralogy of Derbyshire ; with a Description of the most interesting Mines in the North of England, Scotland, and Wales ; and an Analysis of Mr. Williams's Work, intitled, "The Mineral Kingdom ;" with a Glossary of Terms and Phrases used by Miners, 8vo. 211 pages.

MILITARY.

A Journal of the late Expedition to Egypt, by a Private on Board the Dictator.

The Field Engineer's Vade Mecum ; consisting of a Course of Practical Geometry on the Ground, and an Introduction to Reconnoitring, with Methods of taking Heights and Distances, and of Surveying, independent of Instruments ; with the Method of representing the Variations of a Country, so easy, that it may be learned in a Week by those not practised in Mathematics and Drawing, by J. Landmann, Professor in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, 8vo.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Dr. Shaw's Zoology, Volume III. containing a Description of the whole of the Animals which come under the Denomination of Amphibia, 8vo. 2 parts, 640 pages.

Elements of Natural History ; comprising the Characters of the whole Genera, and most remarkable Species, particularly those that are Natives of Britain. With Definitions of Technical Terms, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupels and Serpents, arranged from the Collections of the Count de Buffon, by the Count de la Copeze ; translated by Robert Kerr, F.R.S. Edinburgh. With Plates, 4 vols. 8vo.

NOVELS.

Splendid Misery, by T. S. Surr, 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. bds.

Nobility Run Mad ; or, Raymond and his Three Wives, 4 vols. 12mo.

Scenes in Wales ; or, the Maid of Llangote, by a Clergyman.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

POETRY.

An Elegy on the Most Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, by Thomas Rodd.

A Lenitive after Lashing ; or, the Picture-dealers' Consolatory Address to the Consul General, administering an effectual Antidote to that deleterious Pamphlet, "The Painter's Letter to Noel Defensans, Esq."

Union, a Poem, in Commemoration of the Union of Ireland with Great Britain ; with an emblematical Engraving.

The Soldiers, an Historical Poem ; containing an Epitome of the Wars entered into by Great Britain, from the Year 1739 to the present Time, by R. Farmer, 8vo. 47 pages.

The Thirteenth Satire of Juvenal, intended for a Specimen of a New Translation of his Satires.

Minstrelsy of the Scottish Bards ; consisting of Historical and Romantic Ballads, with a few of Modern Date, founded upon Tradition ; with an Introduction and Notes, by Walter Scott, Esq. Advocate, 2 vols. 8vo.

Science Revived ; or, the Vision of Alfred, with Engravings, 4to.

The Island of Innocence ; an Epistle to a Friend, by Peter Pindar, Esq.

POLITICAL.

A Review of the French Revolution ; with Inferences respecting Men and Manners in all Ranks ; and the Moral Improvement of Peace, 8vo.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Serious Reflections on Paper Money in general, and especially on the alarming Inundation of Forged Bank-notes ; with Hints for remedying an Evil which threatens Destruction to the Trade of the Kingdom.

Remarks on the Poor-Laws, and on the State of the Poor, by Charles Weston, Kensington.

The Utility of Country Banks Considered.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain, by Henry Thornton, M.P. 8vo.

The Probable Effects of the Peace, with respect to the Commercial Interests of Great Britain ; being an Examination of some prevalent Opinions.

Observations respecting the Present State of the Poor, and the Defects of the Poor Laws ; with Remarks on Parochial Assessments and Expenditures, by the Rev. H. B. Dudley.

The Names of Parishes, &c. maintaining their Poor separately in the County of Westmorland, with the Population of each, on a Plan which may Facilitate the Execution of the Poor Laws, and the future Ascertainment of the Number of the Inhabitants of England, by a Justice of the Peace, 8vo. 17 pages.

TRAVELS.

A Tour through the Northern Counties of England, and the Borders of Scotland, by the Rev. Richard Warner, 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates, 616 pages.

THEOLOGY.

A Funeral Oration on the late Rev. Arthur O'Leary, O. S. F. pronounced at St. Patrick's Chapel, Sutton-street, Soho square, on the 14th of January, 1802, by the Rev. Morgan D'Arcy.

Brief Commentaries; or, such Parts of Revelation and other Prophecies as immediately relate to the Present Times; in which the Allegorical Types and Expressions are translated into their literal Meanings, and applied to their appropriate Events, by Joseph Galloway, Esq. 8vo.

Reasons for Withdrawing from Society with the People called Quakers, by John Hancock, 12mo. 26 pages.

Additional Observations, being a Sequel to the above, by John Hancock, 12mo. 52 pages.

Reply to Mr. Fuller's Appendix to his Book on "The Gospel Worthy of all Acceptation," by Archibald M'Lean, Edinburgh.

Testimony agreed upon and enacted by the General Associate Synod.

Elements of the Greek Language shortly illustrated, and a Compendious Lexicon for the Use of those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the New Testament in the Original, by Greville Ewing, Minister of the Tabernacle, Glasgow, 8vo.

A Sermon on Cruelty to the Brute Creation, preached at the Annual Lecture on that Subject, in the Abbey Church at Bath, Feb. 15, 1801, by the Rev. Legh Richmond, A. M. Curate of Brading, in the Isle of Wight.

A Sermon on the Close of the Year, fourth Edition, by the same Author.

The Holy Bible, printed in a new Manner, with Explanatory Notes, by John Reeves, Esq. One of the Patentees of the Office of King's Printer, Crown 8vo. 10 vols.

The New Testament, 2 vols. Royal 8vo. finely printed.

The Book of Common Prayer; with an Introduction explaining the Church Service, and with Notes on the Epistles, Gospels and Psalms, by John Reeves, Esq. Royal 8vo. finely printed.

Ditto, Crown 8vo.

Ditto, 12mo.

Thoughts on the Harvest, a Sermon, preached January 17th, 1802, by Charles Valentine le Grice, A. B. 8vo. 32 pages.

A Secular Essay; containing a View of Events connected with the Ecclesiastical History of England during the Eighteenth Century. With the State of Practical Religion in that Period, by John Brewster, A. M. 8vo. 414 pages.

Conversations on the Divine Government; shewing that every Thing is from God, and for Good to all, by Theophilus Lindsey, M. A. 8vo. 222 pages.

VETERINARY ART.

A Dictionary of the Veterinary Art; con-

taining the latest Improvements recommended by the Veterinary College, as well as by Modern Writers, and including such Parts of other Sciences as are connected with the Veterinary Art, by Thomas Boardman, Veterinary Surgeon to the 3d Regt. of Dragoons, 4to. Plates. Part I. in sheets. To be completed in sixteen Parts. To be published Monthly.

New Publications imported by T. Bossey.

Recherches sur la Medecine; ou, l'Application de la Chime a la Medecine, par Blanchet, 3s. 6d.

Anatomie Generale, par Bichert, 4 vols. 1l. 1s.

Histoire de la Revalite de la France et del'Espagne, 8 vols. 12mo. par Gaillard, Auteur de l'Histoire de France, formant Supt. a cette ouvrage, 1l. 8s.

Essai sur l'Amour, grand pap. fig. 5s.

Amours de Coubourg, 3s.

Rhetorique de la Jeunesse, 3s. 6d.

Collection Complete des Voyages dans les Departemens de la France, 87 numero, avec figures, et cartes a chaque No. 10l. 10s.

Memoires sur la Derniere Guerre entre la France et l'Espagne, avec carte, 8vo. 6s.

Ceuvres de Condillac, 35 vols. 18mo. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Ceuvres de Freret, 20 vols. 18mo. 2l. 2s.

Encyclopedie des Enfans; ou, Abregée des Sciences, Geographie, &c. &c. avec fig. 3s. 6d.

Maladie des Pauvre Artisans, 4s.

Grammaire Angloise, par Siret, 2s.

Choix d'Anecdotes; ou, Valerie Maxime François, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Sermons de Clement, 9 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

———— Fereison, 4 vols. 12s.

———— Chapelain, 6 vols. 1l. 1s.

Voyage en Senegal, par Labarthe, 8 fig. 2s. 6d.

Eber's German and English Dictionary Abridged, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Spanish Books—Madrid Editions.

Mertilo; ou, los Pastores Trashumantes, por Montengon, 8vo. Madrid, 10s. 6d.

Roderigo Romance, por Montengon, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Eudoxia higa de Belesario, por Montengon, 10s. 6d.

Eusebio, per Montengon, 2 vols. 2l. 2s.

Art de Habler bien Frances; ou, Grammatica Complete, 4to. 15s.

Viage al Parnaso, por Cervantes, 8vo. with fine Plates, 15s.

Galatea, por Cervantes, 2 vols 8vo. fine Plates, 1l. 10s.

Novelas de Cervantes, 2 vols. 8vo. fine Plates, 1l. 10s.

Tom Jones, por Fielding, traducida por Origan, 4 vols. 12mo. Plates, 1l. 4s.

Don Quixotte, 5 vols. 8vo. fine Plates, 4l. 4s.

New

*New French Books, just imported by J. Deboffe,
Gerrard-street, Soho.*

Memoires sur l'Egypte, vol. 2d. 8vo. 8s.
Médecine Légale; ou, Police Medicate de
Mahou, avec des Notes, par Fautrel, 3 vols.
8vo. 18s.

Chaptal Iraité sur la Culture de la Vigne,
&c. Art de faire le Via, 2 vols. 8vo. Plates,
15s.

Mémoires Secrets sur la Russie, vol. 3, 8s.
Ladouski et Floriska, 4 vols. 12s.

Mémoires sur la Dernière Guerre entre la
France et l'Espagne, 8vo. Plates, 6s.

Mémoires Historiques de la Princesse de
Lamballe, 4 vols. 8s.

Tableau Historique et Politique des Ope-
rations Civiles et Militaires de Bonaparte, 5s.

Metrologie Constitutionnelle et Primitive,
comparées entrelles, 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 5s.

Histoire d'Agathou, traduction Nouvelle
et Comptelle, 3 vols. 9s.

Luons de la Nature; ou, l'Histoire Na-
turelle, la Physique, et la Chimie présentées
à l'Esprit et au Cœur, 4 vols. 14s.

Vie Polémique de Voltaire; ou, Histoire
de les Proscriptions, avec les Pieces Justifica-
tives, 8vo. 7s.

Voyage de l'Abbé Barthelemy en Italie,
8vo. 7s.

Voyage de Meyer en Italie, 8vo. 6s.

Héro et Léandre, Poeme Nouveau, en trois
Chants, trad. du Gru, avec 9 fig. col. 4to.
1l. 10s. with plain—and with proof Plates,
2l. 2s.

Une Année Remarquable de la Vie de
Kotzebue, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Galerie de Florence, No. 21.

Voyage en Istrie et Dalmatie, Nos. 13 et 14,
(these complete the work).

*Books imported by Gameau and Co. Albemarle-
street.*

Histoire de Suibad, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Florimond, 4 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Les Tresors de l'Histoire et de la-Morale,
3s. 6d.

Mes Souveniers, par Hoffman, 12mo. 3s.

La Petite Maison Rustique, 2 vols. 8vo. 19s.

Dictionnaire des Hommes Célèbres, 8s.

Cours de Mineralogie de Jolyclerc, 1 vol.
8vo. 10s. 6d.

Vie de Bonaparte, 12mo. 3s.

Theodorine, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Cours Elementaire de Litterature, 2 vols.
12mo. 6s.

Quelques Traits d'une Grande Passion,
2s. 6d.

Voyage en Italie, par Meyer, 6s.

De l'Education des Femmes, 3s.

Alexandre et Seraphine, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

Jugement de Salomon, 2s. 6d.

Rencontre au Foyer Montanfier, 2s.

Paul; ou, la Ferme Abandonnée, 3 vols.
12mo. 10s. 6d.

Observations sur la Fievre des Prisons, 4s.

Sur la Philosophie Mineralogique, par
Dolomieu, 3s.

Recherches sur le Vomissement, 3s.

Bagatelles Poétiques, 3s.

Les 3 Gil Blas, 4 vols. 12mo. 14s.

Tableau General des Routes, 2 vols. 8vo.
12s. 6d.

Mémoires sur le Commerce de l'Inde, 2s.

Phillipe et Clementine, 12mo. 3s.

Cœuvres de Thomas, 7 vols. 8vo. 2l.

*Books imported by H. Escher, Gerrard-street,
Soho.*

Kotzebue's das Merkwürdigste Jahrmeines
Lebens, 2 bände, 17s.

Jörden's Entomologie, 2ter bänd. 4to. mit
illum. Kupfern, 2l. 2s.

Gessners, Jod Abels, 2s. 6d.

Schiller's Abfall der Niederlande, 9s.

— Gedichte, 7s.

Acharii Prodrömus Lichenographiæ, Sueciæ,
15s.

Music imported by the same.

Haydn's Seasons, adapted to the Piano-
forte, with a German, and Thomson's Eng-
lish Text, 1l. 1s.

Haydn's Seven Words of Christ, in Score,
1l. 5s.

Haydn's Seven Words of Christ, for the
Piano-forte, 12s.

Mozart's Requiem, for the Piano-forte,
1l. 1s.

Mozart's Collection, for the Piano-forte,
No. 9, 10s.

Mozart's Concerto, for the Piano-forte,
No. 5, 6s.

Mozart's Quartetti, for the Violin, Nos.
1 and 2, 6s. each.

Bach's Works, Nos. 1 and 2, 10s. each.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Volume Second, of Clementi's Selection of Practi-
cal Harmony for the Organ or Piano forte;
containing Voluntaries, Fugues, Canons, and
other ingenious Pieces, by the most eminent Com-
posers. To which is prefixed, an Epitome of
Counterpoint, by the Editor.*

IN this worthy Companion to Mr. Cle-
menti's excellent 1st vol. of *Practical
Harmony*, we find some of the richest pro-

ductions of Eberlin, Girolamo Frescobaldi,
Handel, Padre Martini, Mozart, the Scar-
lattis and the Bachs. The judgment dis-
played by the Editor in this selection,
which occupies no less than 157 pages, is
no less striking in the choice he has made,
than in the clearness and unsurreptitious
accuracy with which he has every where
laid down the text of his authors. We
have

have collated many of the pieces with the old copies, and cannot but express our pleasure that so arduous a task should fall into such able hands; nor ought we to withhold the praise due to Mr. Clementi, for the justice he has done to the fame of these great masters, and the acceptable service he has rendered the lovers of one of the noblest and most learned species of instrumental composition. This work will be found highly useful and improving to piano-forte practitioners; and certainly no organ performer ought to be without it. The Editor has not yet announced a third volume, but we hope the present is not to terminate the publication.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Mr. Clementi, by his Pupil John Field.

The sprightly dawning talent discoverable in most of the movements of this ingenious work, claims at once our applause and protection. Though in the productions of so young a composer as Mr. Field, there should be found some ideas a little crude, and passages not perfectly digested, yet if such trifling defects are over-balanced by a general vivacity, and even brilliancy, of conception, an adroitness of modulation, a familiar acquaintance with the bearings, connections, and dependencies of all the different keys, and a knowledge of harmony much beyond his years, those who know the rarity of these requisites, and the difficulty of good composition, will readily allow Mr. Field's claims to their commendation, and join with us in attributing to Mr. Clementi a great portion of praise as his tutor. Indeed this eminent master appears to have taken as much pains in cultivating the *mind* as the *finger* of his pupil: and from this *first* work of Mr. Field, we may venture to augur, that his rising excellencies will soon place him in the highest form of piano-forte composers.

Twelve Canzonetts for the Voice and Piano-forte, and a Song for a Military Band, written by the late Duke of Leeds. Composed and dedicated to the present Duke of Leeds, by Edward Miller, M. D.

Though we cannot give to these canzonetts our unqualified commendation, we must say that Dr. Miller has, in some of them, exhibited specimens of considerable taste and fancy. It is true that in these very qualities we find them extremely unequal, and in some meet with rustic and antiquated passages little worthy the composer of the second, the fifth, ninth, ele-

venth, and twelfth canzonetts, which are distinguished by their grace and elegance of style, and afford striking proofs of a taste both natural and refined.

Six Divertisements for the Piano-forte, in which are introduced a Variety of popular Airs, composed and respectfully inscribed to Miss Thurlow, by J. Relfe.

These divertisements, the principal passages of which are fingered for the assistance of young performers, display much pleasingness of fancy, and are in some places even strikingly pretty; but the bass and general construction is not altogether equal to what other productions from the same ingenious pen had taught us to expect. Towards the close of the first movement of the first divertimento, we find two palpable consecutive fifths between the bass and the inner part, which, however, we only notice as a *negligence*. The pieces, taken in the aggregate, possess considerable claims to our commendation, and will be found highly useful to that class of practitioners who are not yet advanced to the execution of difficult music, and whose chief objects are to amuse the unlearned hearer, and improve their own finger.

"Oh, Lady Fair!" A Ballad for Three Voices. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Rawdon. The Words and Music by Thomas Moore, Esq.

The words of this ballad are written in a simple unaffected style, and the music, though it bears evident marks of the *amateur*, is natural, easy, and by no means unexpressive. The story is carried on in dialogue, and the *dramatis personæ*, if we may so express ourselves, is well preserved in the distribution of the melody among the several voices, which are ultimately blended in the harmonization of the air, and by which an effect is produced highly advantageous to the composition.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte (in which is introduced the favourite Scots Air of "Wilt thou be my Deary," for the Subject of the Rondo) Composed by T. H. Butler.

Mr. Butler has acquitted himself with much address in this sonata. The passages of the first movement, though not remarkable for their novelty, are pleasing and connected, and the rondo is worked with considerable taste and skill. The whole forms a good exercise for the piano-forte, and will, we do not doubt, be in request with the young practitioners on that instrument.

The favourite New Duett, sung by Mrs. Bilton and Mr. Ingham, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, in Love in a Village. Composed by J. Mazzinghi.

In this duett Mr. Mazzinghi has exhibited much simplicity of taste, and successful attention to expression. The parts are not so blended as to afford much scope for the exercise of science, but this effect loses nothing from the obvious cast of the construction, nor do we trace any thing remarkably common-place. We, however, must notice, that the passage given to the words "constant still," is to be found, note for note, in Jackson's favourite duett, *From the Groves, from the Woodlands and Plains.*"

The favourite Glee introduced in the Tragedy of Alfonso. Composed by Dr. Busby. Arranged for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.

This glee, the effect of which gave us so much pleasure at the theatre, combines the grand requisites of melody and harmony in so eminent a degree, as to be perfectly worthy the well-known talents and science of its author. Though performed in the tragedy as a chorus, its present form is calculated to recommend it to the attention of all lovers of social harmony, and the piano-forte accompaniment adds much to its general merit.

The Siege of Alexandria. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Hutchinson. Composed by Emily Metcalfe.

This composition, like all sieges and battles, consists of movements progressively analogous to the operations of war; and beginning with "The March of the British Troops out of their Camp," proceeds through the junction of the gun-boats, with the English and Turkish troops, the conflict, the cannonading, the charge with bayonets, the blowing up of the works, the surrender, the carrying off the wounded, the repose after victory, the quick

step to quarters, and the general joy, to the concluding movement, or finale. The whole is conceived with a tolerable degree of spirit, and is not only enlivened with all the variety of which the subject is susceptible, but exhibits considerable novelty of idea, and skill of arrangement. The merit of the composition will also be more conspicuous, when we consider how often, and how recently, this ground has been trodden by other modern composers.

A Pastoral Ballad, written by Miss Seward. The Music composed by Mr. William Birch.

This is a delicate little air, and not altogether foreign from that genuine style of English melody which distinguish the best ballads of the last age. Mr. Birch's bass, we are obliged to say, is not always the best that might have been chosen, nor does the accompaniment display much of the art of harmonical adjustment, but the symphonies are turned with fancy, and the general effect is highly creditable to his talents.

Madame Bonaparte's Waltz. Arranged as a Rondo, by Louis Jansen.

The subject of this waltz is pleasing and lively, and the digressive matter is judiciously introduced. The *minore* strain forms an advantageous relief to that by which it is preceded, and returns to the theme with much happiness of effect, while the whole is so well arranged for the piano-forte as to form an eligible exercise for young practitioners on that instrument.

Twelve of the most favourite Airs, selected from the favourite Pantomime of Harlequin's Almanack, performed at the Theatre Royal Covent garden. Composed by W. Ware.

Though we find nothing very striking in these airs, yet they are for the most part written in a free, natural and easy style. The movements are well contrasted, and furnish, on the whole, a collection of agreeable trifles.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

BOSQUET'S MEASURE (METHOD) for the better PRESERVATION of his MAJESTY'S SHIPS and all TRADING VESSELS from rapid DECAY, and for effectually avoiding the NUISANCE and destructive EFFECTS of RATS on board SHIPS, and also for the PREVENTION of LEAKAGE, &c.

THE method, proposed by the Patentee, for the attainment of all the im-

portant objects above specified, is by filling up the void spaces between the planks, lining, and timbers of the vessel with hot or melted pitch, tempered with a small proportion of tar to render the pitch less brittle and more tenacious; and mixed with cork-shavings, charcoal-dust, ox-hair, &c. rendering the composition firm, adhesive, and almost everlasting. In those parts where the timbers are re-

mote

mote, pieces of cork-wood, or slips of deal may be introduced, by which a less quantity of pitch will be necessary, and the specific gravity diminished.

Observations.—The duration of ships of war is computed, on an average, at 11 or 13 years. Mr. Bosquet imagines that if his method were adopted, a ship would be much better at the end of 20 years, than by the common construction it is after twelve years, service. At present great pains are taken to preserve the exterior of vessels, which at all times is easily repaired, while the interior is neglected. By the patent method, the inner parts of the ship would be the most durable; and if a plank should start, the water could not find its way into the ship; the pumps would become in a manner useless; the aversion that rats have to the composition, would secure the vessel from the destructive effects of those animals, and from the fœtid smell occasioned by their living, dying, and rotting, between the timbers.

The patent composition will have the same effect as so much ballast, in the best position in which ballast could be placed, as it will occupy the centre of motion; and being specifically lighter than water, it will tend to preserve the ship in case of danger from a heavy sea.

Such are the principal advantages which the Patentee anticipates as the result of his invention.—He observes, that ships already built, may be fortified by his patent method, at an expence not exceeding 4 or 500*l.* for a first rate Indiaman.

MR. WALKER'S for making and manufacturing CAPS and HATS, and rendering them perfectly WATER-PROOF; as also all kinds of LEATHER, SILKS, LINEN, STUFFS, PASTEBOARD, &c. for the purpose of being worked into BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, and other WEARING APPAREL, in which a POWER of repelling MOISTURE is required.

THE principal object of the Patentee is the manufacturing of military caps; for which purpose, he makes use of pasteboard, to which is cemented with glue or paste, linen-cloth or any other woven substance. The cap is then cut to the proper shape, and all the seams or joinings are united by narrow slips of linen, &c. and then cemented with glue. It is then to be painted inside and out with any kind of oil-paint, though a mixture of oil and lamp-black is to be preferred; and when dry, the cap is to be varnished or japanned. The same process is to be applied to lea-

ther, silk, cotton, &c. before they are made into boots, caps, and bonnets.

Observation.—The objection against water-proof articles of dress, is, that, after a very few times wear, those parts which are creased by means of the motions of the joints, readily admit the rain, and thereby subject the wearer to the inconvenience of a partial chill, which may be equally or more dangerous to health than if the moisture were more generally applied. This we admit is not applicable to the military caps. But how far boots, shoes, gaiters, &c. would be comfortable to the wearer after having received two or three coats of paint and as many of japan, experience will best determine.

MR. JACKSON'S for a DRILL, to be fixed to a PLOW-BEAM, for sowing TURNIPS.

THIS drill may be made to sow turnips, rape or other small round seeds, at any given different distances from each other, according to the pleasure of the purchaser: it may be adapted to the width of any furrow intended to be ploughed; and by a neat contrivance, the seed may be dropped either under the furrow or upon the surface of the ground.

MR. BROWN'S for a METHOD of making or preparing EXTRACT of ZINC.

THIS invention consists in saturating the vegetable or animal acid with the oxyd of zinc, found in any state, or obtained by any process. The acid necessary for this operation, may be made by acetous fermentation, as common vinegar, or any acid produced from any vegetable, or any vegetable or animal oil; all or any of which being saturated with the oxyd of zinc produce extract of zinc.

MR. BOAZ'S TELEGRAPH, or new and improved METHOD of communicating THOUGHTS, INFORMATION, and INTELLIGENCE by means of SIGNS, LIGHTS, &c.

MR. BOAZ describes his invention to consist in representing, at pleasure, by means of lights or luminous bodies, and also by means of opaque bodies, any letter of the alphabet, or any numerical figure, or any appearance as a sign or signal, such as plane geometrical figures of all kinds. The following he mentions as one of the simplest methods of effecting his purposes:—take 25 lamps, disposed on a board or frame in the form of

of a square, at equal distances from each other. To each lamp belongs an opaque cover or blind, with proper apparatus, to move backwards and forwards, so as to exclude the light, and only so many of the lamps be left visible, as are necessary to represent the letter of the alphabet, or other sign intended to be exhibited. Mr. Boaz is very particular in his specification, to describe a vast variety of mechanical methods by which the effect of his contrivance may be produced. Although he has pitched upon 25 lamps, as answering to the number of letters in the alphabet, yet he observes that nine lamps, properly fitted up with blinds, sliders, pullies, incliners, &c. would produce nearly the same effect; and a similar effect might be obtained by a greater or smaller number of lamps than 25, so that he wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is not in the number of lamps made use of, nor in the particular configuration or construction of the machine, that the invention consists, but in being able to represent by means of lamps, or luminous bodies, as candles or phosphorus, or by means of opaque substances the signals desired.

Observation.—It would be difficult to ascertain to whom the honor of inventing the telegraph is due: the Marquis of Worcester clearly refers to a method of conveying intelligence from place to place by

signals, both by night and day.* But Dr. Robert Hooke, in a paper read before the Royal Society, on the 21st of May, 1684, enters very particularly and at large into the methods of “discouring at a distance, not by sound but by sight.” In connection with the patent before us, one passage of this paper is so striking, that we cannot forbear transcribing it. “And those must be either day characters or night characters, if they be made use of in the day time, they may be all made of deals, and of a bigness convenient for the several distances. Any one of the characters may signify any one letter of the alphabet, and the whole alphabet may be varied 10,000 ways; so that none but the two extreme correspondents shall be able to discover the information conveyed. If the characters are for the night, then they may be made with *links or other lights, disposed in a certain order, which may be covered and uncovered, according to the method agreed on.*†”

In 1794, M. Edelcrantz, Councillor of Chancery, at Stockholm, described a telegraph for day and night, the signals in the night time were made by *lamps covered and uncovered* as was found necessary.

* See the 6th and 7th of his *Century of Inventions*. Glasgow, 1767.

† See *Philosophical Experiments, &c.* by Dr. Robert Hooke. London, 1726.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EULOGY ON THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD BY THE HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

We abstain from giving place to a detailed Biographical Account of the late Duke of Bedford till our next; but, for the present Number, we have obtained a correct report of the Substance of the Speech of the Hon. C. J. Fox, delivered in the House of Commons, on moving the writ for Tavistock, and we publish it under the immediate sanction of that Gentleman.

IF the sad event which has recently occurred were only a private misfortune, however heavy, I should feel the impropriety of obtruding upon the House the feelings of private friendship, and would have sought some other opportunity of expressing those sentiments of gratitude and affection, which must be ever due from me to the memory of the excellent person, whose loss gives occasion to the sort of

motion of course, which I am about to make to the House. It is because I consider the death of the Duke of Bedford as a great public calamity, because the Public itself seems so to consider it; because, not in this town only, but in every part of the kingdom, the impression made by it seems to be the strongest, and most universal, that ever appeared upon the loss of a subject; it is for these reasons that I presume to hope for the indulgence of the House, if I deviate, in some degree, from the common course, and introduce my motion in a manner which I must confess to be unusual on similar occasions. At the same time, I trust, Sir, that I shall not be suspected of any intention to abuse the indulgence which I ask by dwelling, with the fondness of friendship, upon the various excellencies of the character to which I have alluded, much less by entering into a history of the several events of his life, which might serve to illustrate it.

it. There was something in that character so peculiar and striking, and the just admiration which his virtues commanded, was such, that to expatiate upon them in any detail is as unnecessary as upon this occasion it would be improper. That he has been much lamented and generally, cannot be wondered at, for surely there never was a more just occasion of public sorrow. To lose such a man!—at such a time!—so unexpectedly!—The particular stage of his life too in which we lost him, must add to every feeling of regret, and make the disappointment more severe and poignant to all thinking minds. Had he fallen at an earlier period, the Public, to whom he could then (comparatively speaking at least) be but little known, would rather have compassionated and consoled with the feelings of his friends and relations, than have been themselves very severely afflicted by the loss. It would have been suggested, and even we who were the most partial must have admitted, that the expectations raised by the dawn are not always realised in the meridian of life. If the fatal event had been postponed, the calamity might have been alleviated by the consideration, that mankind could not have looked forward for any length of time to the exercise of his virtues and talents. But he was snatched away at a moment when society might have been expected to be long benefitted by his benevolence, his energy, and his wisdom; when we had obtained a full certainty that the progress of his life would be more than answerable to the brightest hopes conceived from its outset; and when it might have been reasonably hoped, that, after having accomplished all the good of which it was capable, he would have descended not immaturely into the tomb. He had, on the one hand, lived long enough to have his character fully confirmed and established, while, on the other, what remained of life seemed, according to all human expectations, to afford ample space and scope for the exercise of the virtues of which that character was composed. The tree was old enough to enable us to ascertain the quality of the fruit which it would bear, and, at the same time, young enough to promise many years of produce. The high rank and splendid fortune of the great man of whom I am speaking, though not circumstances which in themselves either can or ought to conciliate the regard and esteem of rational minds, are yet in so far considerable as an elevated situation, by making him who is placed in it more powerful and conspicuous, causes

his virtues or vices to be more useful or injurious to society. In this case, the rank and wealth of the person are to be attended to in another and a very different point of view. To appreciate his merits justly, we must consider, not only the advantages, but the disadvantages, connected with such circumstances. The dangers attending prosperity in general, and high situations in particular, the corrupting influence of flattery, to which men in such situations are more peculiarly exposed, have been the theme of moralists in all ages, and in all nations; but how are these dangers increased with respect to him who succeeds in his childhood to the first rank and fortune in a kingdom, such as this, and who, having lost his parents, is never approached by any being who is not represented to him as in some degree his inferior! Unless blessed with a heart uncommonly susceptible and disposed to virtue, how should he who has scarce ever seen an equal, have a common feeling, and a just sympathy, for the rest of mankind, who seem to have been formed rather *for* him, and as instruments of his gratification, than together *with* him for the general purposes of nature? Justly has the Roman satirist remarked,

Rarus enim fermè sensus communis in illa Fortuna.——

This was precisely the case of the Duke of Bedford, nor do I know that his education was perfectly exempt from the defects usually belonging to such situations; but virtue found her own way, and on the very side where the danger was the greatest, was her triumph most complete. From the blame of selfishness no man was ever so eminently free. No man put his own gratification so low, that of others so high, in his estimation. To contribute to the welfare of his fellow citizens was the constant unremitted pursuit of his life, by his example and his beneficence to render them better, wiser, and happier. He truly loved the Public; but not only the Public, according to the usual acceptation of the word; not merely the body corporate (if I may so express myself) which bears that name, but Man in his individual capacity, all who came within his notice and deserved his protection, were objects of his generous concern. From his station the sphere of his acquaintance was larger than that of most other men; yet in this extended circle, few, very few, could be counted to whom he had not found some occasion to be serviceable. To be useful, whether to the public at large, whether

whether to his relations and nearer friends, or even to any individual of his species, was the ruling passion of his life.

He died, it is true, in a state of celibacy, but if they may be called a man's children whose concerns are as dear to him as his own—to protect whom from evil is the daily object of his care—to promote whose welfare he exerts every faculty of which he is possessor; if such, I say, are to be esteemed our children, no man had ever a more numerous family than the Duke of Bedford.

Private friendships are not, I own, a fit topic for this House, or any public assembly; but it is difficult for any one who had the honour and happiness to be his friend, not to advert (when speaking of such a man) to his conduct and behaviour in that interesting character. In his friendship, not only he was disinterested and sincere, but in him were to be found united all the characteristic excellencies which have ever distinguished the men most renowned for that most amiable of all virtues. Some are warm, but volatile and inconstant; he was warm too, but steady and unchangeable. Never once was he known to violate any of the duties of that sacred relation. Where his attachment was placed, there it remained, or rather there it grew; for it may be more truly said of this man than of any other that ever existed, that if he loved you at the beginning of the year, and you did nothing to forfeit his esteem, he would love you still more at the end of it. Such was the uniformly progressive state of his affections, no less than of his virtue and wisdom.

It has happened to many, and he was certainly one of the number, to grow wiser as they advanced in years. Some have even improved in virtue, but it has generally been in that class of virtue only which consists in resisting the allurements of vice, and too often have these advantages been counterbalanced by the loss, or at least the diminution, of that openness of heart, that warmth of feeling, that readiness of sympathy, that generosity of spirit, which have been reckoned among the characteristic attributes of youth. In this case it was far otherwise; endued by nature with an unexampled firmness of character, he could bring his mind to a more complete state of discipline than any man I ever knew. But he had, at the same time, such a comprehensive and just view of all moral questions, that he well knew to distinguish between those inclinations, which, if indulged, must be per-

nicious, and the feelings which, if cultivated, might prove beneficial to mankind. All bad propensities therefore, if any such he had, he completely conquered and suppressed, while, on the other hand, no man ever studied the trade by which he was to get his bread—the profession by which he hoped to rise to wealth and honour—nor even the higher arts of poetry or eloquence, in pursuit of a fancied immortality, with more zeal and ardour than this excellent person cultivated the noble art of doing good to his fellow-creatures. In this pursuit, above all others, diligence is sure of success, and accordingly it would be difficult to find an example of any other man to whom so many individuals are indebted for happiness or comfort, or to whom the Public at large owe more essential obligation.

So far was he from slackening or growing cold in these generous pursuits, that the only danger was, lest, notwithstanding his admirable good sense, and that remarkable soberness of character, which distinguished him, his munificence might, if he had lived, have engaged him in expences to which even his princely fortune would have been found inadequate. Thus the only circumstance like a failing in this great character was, that, while indulging his darling passion for making himself useful to others, he might be too regardless of future consequences to himself and family. The love of utility was indeed his darling, his ruling passion. Even in his recreations (and he was by no means naturally averse to such as were suitable to his station in life) no less than in his graver hours, he so much loved to keep this grand object in view, that he seemed, by degrees, to grow weary of every amusement which was not, in some degree, connected with it. Agriculture he judged rightly to be the most useful of all sciences, and, more particularly, in the present state of affairs he conceived it to be the department in which his services to his country might be most beneficial. To agriculture, therefore, he principally applied himself, nor can it be doubted but with his great capacity, activity, and energy, he must have attained his object, and made himself eminently useful in that most important branch of political economy. Of the particular degree of his merit in this respect, how much the Public is already indebted to him—how much benefit it may still expect to derive from the effects of his unwearied diligence and splendid example, is a question upon which many Members of this House can form a much

more accurate judgment than I can pretend to do. But of his motive to these exertions I am competent to judge, and can affirm, without a doubt, that it was the same which actuated him throughout—an ardent desire to employ his faculties in the way, whatever it might be, in which he could most contribute to the good of his country, and the general interests of mankind.

With regard to his politics, I feel a great unwillingness to be wholly silent on the subject; and at the same time much difficulty in treating it with propriety, when I consider to whom I am addressing myself. I am sensible that those principles upon which in any other place I should not hesitate to pronounce an unqualified eulogium, may be thought by some, perhaps by the majority of this House, rather to stand in need of apology and exculpation, than to form a proper subject for panegyric.—But even in this view I may be allowed to offer a few words in favour of my departed Friend. I believe few, if any, of us are so infatuated with the extreme notions of philosophy as not to feel a partial veneration for the principles, some leaning even to the prejudices of the ancestors, especially if they were of any note, from whom we are respectively descended. Such biases are always, as I suspect, favourable to the cause of patriotism and public virtue; I am sure, at least, that in Athens and Rome they were so considered. No man had ever less of family pride, in the bad sense, than the Duke of Bedford; but he had a great and just respect for his ancestors. Now if upon the principle to which I have alluded, it was in Rome thought excusable in one of the Claudii to have, in conformity with the general manners of their race, some thing too much of an aristocratical pride and haughtiness, surely in this country it is not unpardonable in a Russell to be zealously attached to the rights of the subject, and peculiarly tenacious of the popular parts of our constitution. It is excusable at least, in one who numbers among his ancestors the great Earl of Bedford, the patron of Pym, and the friend of Hampden, to be an enthusiastic lover of liberty; nor is it to be wondered at if a descendant of Lord Russell should feel more than common horror for arbitrary power, and a quick, perhaps even a jealous discernment of any approach or tendency in the system of Government to that dreaded evil. But whatever may be our differences in regard to principles, I trust there is no

Member of this House who is not liberal enough to do justice to upright conduct even in a political adversary. Whatever therefore may be thought of those principles to which I have alluded, the political conduct of my much lamented Friend must be allowed by all to have been manly, consistent, and sincere.

It now remains for me to touch upon the last melancholy scene in which this excellent man was to be exhibited, and to all those who admire his character, let it be some consolation that his exit was in every respect conformable to his past life. I have already noticed that prosperity could not corrupt him. He had now to undergo a trial of an opposite nature. But in every instance he was alike true to his character, and in moments of extreme bodily pain and approaching dissolution, when it might be expected that a man's every feeling would be concentrated in his personal sufferings—his every thought occupied by the awful event impending—even in these moments, he put by all selfish considerations; kindness to his friends was the sentiment still uppermost in his mind, and he employed himself, to the last hour of his life, in making the most considerate arrangements for the happiness and comfort of those who were to survive him. While in the enjoyment of prosperity, he had learned and practised all those milder virtues which adversity alone is supposed capable of teaching; and in the hour of pain and approaching death, he had that calmness and serenity which are thought to belong exclusively to health of body, and a mind at ease.

If I have taken an unusual, and possibly an irregular, course upon this extraordinary occasion, I am confident the House will pardon me. They will forgive something, no doubt, to the warmth of private friendship—to sentiments of gratitude, which I must feel, and, whenever I have an opportunity, must express to the latest hour of my life. But the consideration of public utility, to which I have so much adverted as the ruling principle in the mind of my Friend, will weigh far more with them. They will in their wisdom acknowledge, that to celebrate and perpetuate the memory of great and meritorious individuals, is in effect an essential service to the community. It was not therefore for the purpose of performing the pious office of friendship, by fondly strewing flowers upon his tomb, that I have drawn your attention to the character of the Duke of Bedford: the motive that actuates me, is one more

more suitable to what were his views. It is that this great character may be strongly impressed upon the minds of all who hear me—that they may see it—that they may feel it—that they may discourse of it in their domestic circles—that they may speak of it to their children, and hold it up to the imitation of posterity. If he could now be sensible to what passes here below—sure I am, that nothing could give him so much satisfaction as to find that we are endeavouring to make his memory and example, as he took care his life should be—useful to mankind.

I will conclude, with applying to the present occasion, a beautiful passage from the speech of a very young orator.* It may be thought, perhaps, to favour too much of the languine views of youth, to stand the test of a rigid philosophical inquiry; but it is at least cheering and consolatory, and that in this instance it may be exemplified, is I am confident the sincere wish of every man who hears me. "Crime," says he, "is a curse only to the period in which it is successful, but virtue, whether fortunate or otherwise, blesses not only its own age, but remotest posterity, and is as beneficial by its example as by its immediate effects."

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE ALEXANDER GEDDES, L.L.D.

DR. GEDDES was born at Arradowl, in the county of Banff, and in the parish of Ruthven, September 4, 1737, old style. His father's name was Alex. Geddes, the second of four brothers. His mother's maiden name was Janet Mitchel; she was born in Nether Dalachy, in the parish of Bellay. They were respectable, but not opulent, farmers; such as farmers are in that part of the country, subject to grievous oppressions from their landlords. In that station, however, they maintained an excellent reputation, and laboured incessantly to give an education to their children far above their rank. In their religious sentiments they were liberal Roman Catholics, in whose library, we are told; the principal book was an English edition of the Bible, which they taught their son to read with reverence and attention at a very early period: In his infancy, the principal facts contained in that book were familiar to

his mind, and, before he had attained his eleventh year, he knew all its history by heart*.

His first schoolmistress was a Mrs. Sel-lar, whose distinction of him, Dr. Geddes was accustomed to say, was the earliest mental pleasure he remembered to have felt.

He was next put under the care of Mr. Shearer, a young man from Aberdeen, whom the *Laird* had engaged to educate his two sons, and with whom the subject of this memoir, the late Roman Catholic Bishop Geddes, of Edinburgh, and another lad about the same age, were admitted to take lessons.

He was afterwards removed to Scalan, an obscure place of education in the Highlands, at which those young persons were brought up who had been devoted to the priesthood, and who were destined to finish their studies at a foreign university. At this seminary, we have reason to believe, young Geddes laid the foundation of that superior skill in the learned languages for which he was afterwards so eminently distinguished. In October 1758, he was sent from Scalan to the Scotch College in Paris, where he arrived about the end of December, after having narrowly escaped shipwreck in his passage from Aberdeen to Camphire. Mr. Gordon was then Principal of the College. In a few days after his arrival, he began to attend the lectures in the College of Navarre, and entered immediately into Rhetoric. He soon got at the head of the class; although there were two veterans in it. Vicaire was then Professor, and contracted a friendship for him, which lasted all his life.

At the beginning of the next school-year, he should have entered into a course of philosophy: but was persuaded to study philosophy at home at intervals, and to enter in divinity. He attended the lectures of M. M. Buré and De Saurent at the College of Navarre, and of Ladvoat,† for the Hebrew, at the Sorbonne. Ladvoat was particularly attentive to him, and wished much to have him remain at Pa-

* See Dr. Geddes's General Answer to Queries, &c. &c. a work to which, perhaps, without being formally noticed, we shall have occasion often to refer.

† *Professeur de la Chaire d'Orleans*: a Hebrew Professorship founded by Louis Duc d'Orleans, son of the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, and one of the most pious and learned princes of his age.

* Essay on the Progressive Improvements of Mankind; an oration delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, December 17, 1798, by the Honorable William Lamb.

ris:—but other counsels prevailed; and he returned to Scotland in the year 1764. On his arrival at Edinburgh, he was sent to Dundee, to officiate as priest to the Catholics in the county of Angus. But he did not remain long in that station; being removed in May 1765, to Traquair, where he resided nearly three years as domestic chaplain to the Earl of Traquair. Of this connection he was accustomed to speak with satisfaction and gratitude, as having afforded him much leisure for literary pursuits, and the use of a well-furnished library, admirably adapted to assist him in his favourite studies.

He left Traquair in the autumn of 1768; and, after a few weeks' stay in Angus, returned to Paris, where he remained the following winter; during which he was mostly in the King's and other libraries, and made several extracts from rare books, particularly Hebrew ones.

In the spring of 1769, he returned to Britain; and undertook the charge of a considerable Roman Catholic congregation at Auchinhalrig, in Banff-shire; where, in the summer of 1770 he projected and built a new chapel on the same spot where the old one stood; and soon after made the old house at Auchinhalrig one of the most neat and convenient belonging to the Roman Catholic clergy in Scotland. This, and other unavoidable expences encumbered him with debt; from which he was however relieved by the generosity of the late Duke of Norfolk. He then thought, that a little farm would help him to live more comfortably; but the consequence was quite the reverse; he was obliged to borrow money to stock it, and the failure of three successive crops plunged him deeper and deeper. Another chapel too, which he built at Fochabers, added considerable to the burthen. The publication of his Satires that year brought him in some money, but not enough. Still, however he had spirit and hopes, and he was not, in the end, disappointed. In 1779, he left Auchinhalrig; after having continued during ten years in the assiduous discharge of the various duties belonging to his pastoral office; and when he retired, it was with the most sincere and unfeigned regret of all those among whom he had ministered. The attention which he paid to the instruction of the young had never been surpassed, and but rarely equalled, by any of his predecessors.

His great learning, which began now to be universally known among the literati of the North, obtained for him, in the year 1780, a diploma, creating him

Doctor of Laws, from the University of Aberdeen. This was an honour that had never, since the reformation, been conferred by that body on a Roman Catholic.

About this period Dr. Geddes came to London, and officiated for a few months as priest in the Imperial Ambassador's chapel, till it was suppressed at the end of the year 1780, by an order from the Emperor Joseph II.

Dr. Geddes afterwards preached occasionally at the chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, till Easter 1782, when it is believed he totally declined the exercise of all clerical functions.

It was at a much earlier period than this that he formed a design of giving a new Translation of the whole Bible. About the year 1760 he began to read with this view: he was then acquainted with only two versions of that book, the vulgar Latin and the vulgar English; in favour of the latter he had been much prepossessed in the early part of his life; but when he had acquired a knowledge of the Latin language sufficient to enable him to compare the two translations, he gave a decided preference to the Vulgate. The English appeared to him rugged, constrained, and often obscure, where the Latin was smooth, easy, and intelligible. The former seemed to read like a translation, the latter like an original. "Such (says Dr. Geddes) at that time was my opinion; and I confess, that whatever I have since read, has served only to confirm me in it. Let this be called prejudice; I have no objection: but, certainly, it has not been slightly formed, nor blindly followed."

In the year 1762, he began to read the originals, with these versions constantly before him, when he quickly discovered that the great object of the English translators had been to give a strictly literal version, at the expence of almost every other consideration; while the author of the Vulgate had endeavoured to render the original *equivalently*, into such language as was current in his age. Struck with the advantages of the latter method, Dr. Geddes immediately resolved to follow the same plan if he should ever translate the Bible. His original ideas, in this respect, though frequently reviewed by him, underwent but few alterations. The unwearied attention which he paid to the ancient versions in the Polyglott confirmed him in the opinion, that a strictly literal version was not the most proper to convey its meaning, and display its beauties, since even those translators, who had the text to render, not into a different language,

guage, but only into different dialects of the same language, had not attempted a strictly literal version; and that those of them who were the least literal, had the most forcibly and intelligibly rendered their text.

"But (says Dr. Geddes) when from the *ancient* I turned to modern versions, my opinion was soon strengthened into conviction. There were seven modern versions to which I had then access—the French, the Italian, the Dutch, and in Latin—those of Munster, Castalio, Junius, and Pagninus. Of these seven, the one which I opened with prejudice, was the one which I read through with the greatest pleasure.

"I had been taught to consider Castalio's translation as a profane burlesque of holy writ. What was my surprise to find, that he had seized the very spirit of the original, and transfused it into elegant Latin! I saw, indeed, and was sorry to see, that, through his excessive refinement, a part of the simplicity of his original had evaporated in the operation; and, in this respect, his version is inferior to the Vulgate: but still the spirit of the original is there; whereas, that of his contrast Pagninus appears like an almost breathless body, dragging along its limbs in the most awkward and clumsy manner; yet this Pagninus has been the general model of vernacular versions."

We have been thus particular in describing the rise of Dr. Geddes's grand work, the Translation of the Bible, because it was an undertaking sufficient to immortalize any man, more particularly one who adhered to the general doctrines of a church which absolutely prohibits the use of the Scriptures to the laity in their native language,

That Dr. Geddes should have had, among the members of his own church, an host of opposers, will not afford matter of astonishment to any one: he seems to have anticipated obloquy from the rich and the low vulgar, as the principal reward of an almost more than Herculean labour. But he was contented to go through evil as well as good report. He knew he had "not a mercenary soul;" the public knows, and posterity will confess, that he possessed one expanded with the best principles of liberality and disinterestedness. "I expect not (says he) excessive profits from excessive exertions. I trust I shall never want *meat*, and *cloaths*, and *fire*; to a philosophic and contented mind, what more is necessary?"

It appears that Dr. Geddes had been

engaged several years in this great undertaking before he saw any prospect of meeting with encouragement sufficient to make it public, if it were completed, and ready for the press. He had, in addition to difficulties common to situations of this kind, to contend with others peculiar to himself. He had a mind ardently intense in the pursuit and investigation of truth. He could not brook error in any person, however exalted, nor would he hear it advanced and maintained, without shewing the indignation of a high and noble spirit. The sentiment contained in the Preface to his Letter, addressed to the English Catholics, was one of the leading maxims by which his life was governed.

"At any rate, I do what I think it my duty to do, and do it fairly and openly. In the following pages, ye will find neither palliation nor disguise. I pour out my sentiments with the same sincerity as if I were before the tribunal of Him, who is to judge the living and the dead. Mistake I may, but prevaricate I never will." Such a spirit shewn in almost every act of his life, and in all the social intercourses and connections with the world, though meriting the applause of every honourable mind, was not the most likely to conciliate the regards of those who might have afforded him real and effectual assistance.

After he had spent much of his valuable life in biblical studies, he complains of having met with a long and cruel interruption to them, and says, "I had but little hopes of ever being in a situation to resume them, when Providence threw me into the arms of such a patron as Origen himself might have been proud to boast of—a patron, who, for these ten years past, has, with a dignity peculiar to himself, afforded me every conveniency that my heart could desire towards the carrying on and completing of my arduous work." The public are not now to be told that this liberal patron, of high and distinguished worth, and of biblical literature, was the late excellent Lord Petre. For this act of his Lordship's munificence continued through his whole life, and, by his last testament, even beyond it; Christians of every denomination, will, when they know how to estimate the advantages of free inquiry, and have sufficiently imbibed the spirit of the Gospel, to allow to all men the liberty they claim for themselves, feel sentiments of respect and gratitude. Happy would it have been for the Christian world, if Dr. Geddes had found among Protestants another patron who should

should have shewn the same zeal as this Catholic nobleman in promoting the general knowledge of the Scriptures. In that case, we should not have had reason to lament, that we are now only in possession of the new translation of the twelve first books of the Old Testament*.

While Lord Petre's generosity secured to our author all the comforts of life, all the means necessary to proceed with his work; it was, nevertheless, inadequate to indemnify the expences of the press. The

* It will not be thought improper to throw into a note some short account of the early encouragement which Dr. Geddes met with in this work, as stated by himself in his Prospectus:—

"I cannot (says he, in his Prospectus) refrain at present from mentioning two or three persons, to whom I have had particular obligations:—

"The late Dr. Kennicott (on whose tomb every biblical student ought annually to strew the tributary flower) has a peculiar claim to my grateful remembrance. I had hardly made known my design, when he anticipated my wishes to have his advice and assistance towards the execution of it, with a degree of unreserved frankness and friendship, which I had never before experienced in a stranger. Not contented with applauding and encouraging himself, he pushed me forwards from my obscurity to the notice of others: he spoke of me to BARRINGTON; he introduced me to LOWTH. The very short time he lived, after my acquaintance with him, and the few opportunities I had of profiting from his conversation, are distressing reflections; but still I count it a happiness to have been acquainted with a man, whose labours I have daily occasion to bless, and whose memory I must ever revere.

"Another personage to whom, if my work have any merit, the world will stand principally indebted for it, is the Right Hon. Lord PETRE, at whose request it was undertaken, and under whose patronage it is carried on. For although the plan itself is of 20 years standing, and although the author had never any thing so much at heart as its accomplishment, yet his circumstances in life were such as must have rendered that impossible, without the providential interposition of such a patron. But Lord PETRE is not only the author's patron, he is in some respects the author. It was his great love for religion, and his extreme desire of seeing scriptural knowledge more generally promoted among those of his own communion, that suggested to him the idea of procuring a new translation, before he knew that I had ever entertained a similar idea, and at a time when I almost despaired of seeing it realized."

subscribers were few in comparison of the magnitude of the undertaking; and the volumes already published were finished in a style so handsome, and even expensive, that little, or perhaps scarcely any, profit could have accrued to the author had the whole impression been sold.

In the year 1792, the first volume of this work, dedicated to his patron, Lord Petre, and containing the first six books of the Old Testament, was published. This, he informed the public, had been delayed more than a year by a combination of causes and circumstances, which he could neither foresee nor prevent; the principal of which was a long series of bad health, and a lowness of spirits which accompanied it. "A dangerous fever (says he) and its lasting consequences put a stop to the press-work for a whole year. This was to be submitted to with Christian resignation; but the rubs I have received from human malignancy are a trial of patience not easily borne. Will it be readily believed, that these rubs have chiefly been raised by professed Catholics? by members of that very body which I principally meant to serve; by mine own brethren, if brethren they may be called, who *sit down and speak against their brother, and slander their own mother's son!* Ignorance, envy, and malice, in the various shapes of Monks, Friars, and Witlings, have been busy these ten years in depreciating my labours, and assassinating my reputation*."

Soon after the publication of this volume, three *Vicars Apostolic*, who styled themselves the Bishops of *Rama*, *Acanthos*, and *Centuria*, issued a Pastoral Letter, addressed to their respective flocks, warning them against the reception and use of Dr. Geddes's version. This episcopal stretch of power, as Dr. Geddes conceived it to be, occasioned a correspondence between him and the Bishop of *Centuria*; in the course of which the prelate, availing himself of the authority belonging to his office, declared the Doctor suspended from the exercise of his ecclesiastical functions, unless within the course of a few days he should signify his submission to an injunction contained in the Pastoral Letter. Little did the Bishop know of Dr. Geddes's mind, if he supposed that threats could intimidate, or dread of personal danger and inconvenience could arrest him in his progress. His reply was conceived in a style

* See Address to the Public, p. 1793. highly

highly animated*, and well adapted to the circumstances of the case. And, in a short time afterwards, he published a much longer Letter to the Bishop of Centuriæ, with a short Preface addressed to the English Catholics: in this he says, "I trust ye will not deem it presumption in me to grapple with Bishops; indeed, I would boldly grapple with Popes, if Popes dared to injure me. Our Catholic ancestors frequently grappled with them, and sometimes came off victorious. A Pope, and consequently a Bishop, may do wrong, and, if he do wrong, may be told of it even by an inferior."

* The reader will be pleased with an extract from Dr. Geddes's Reply to the Bishop, after he had received the sentence of suspension:—

"Perhaps, my Lord, you wish to have another occasion of exercising your episcopal authority, and of playing with censures as children do with a new ball—I wish your Lordship much joy of the bauble; but, beware, my Lord, beware of playing too often with it. Read St. Chrysostom on Ecclesiastical Censures, and learn from him a little more moderation. Permit an *old Priest* to tell you, that it is a very great ornament in a *young Bishop*. As to myself, my Lord, I am not afraid of your threats, and shall laugh at your censures, as long as I am conscious that I deserve them not. I will never *submit* to the *injunction*, because I deem it a rash, ridiculous, and informal injunction. If this you think a sufficient reason for declaring me *suspended from the exercise of my orders in the London district*, much good may that declaration do you! The truth is, I exercise no pastoral function in your district: I have neither taught, preached, nor administered any sacrament in it for many years back: I have not even said prayers in any public chapel for six years at least. To oblige a friend or two, I have sometimes, not often, said private prayers at their houses; but since you seem to envy me the pleasure of obliging a friend, I forego that too. But, my Lord, you cannot hinder me from praying at home; and at home I will pray, in defiance of you and your censure, as often as I please. The chief Bishop of our souls is always accessible; and through Him I can, at all times, have free access to the Father, who will not reject me, but for voluntary unrepented crimes. In the panoply of conscious innocence, the whole thunder of the Vatican would in vain be levelled at my head.

You see, my Lord, that I have not required even the short time you grant me, to signify my disposition to submit to the injunction in your Pastoral Letter. Such a submission, my Lord, will never be made by

ALEX. GEDDES.

A Priest in the Catholic Church.

It was not till the year 1797, that the second volume of the Translation was given to the world, which was dedicated to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, as an "early, spontaneous, and liberal encourager of the work." In the Preface to this volume, Dr. Geddes distinctly gives up, and boldly controverts, the popular doctrine of the absolute and plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; he considers the Hebrew historians to have written, like all other historians, from such human documents as they could find, consequently, like them, were liable to mistakes; that they were not more intelligent and judicious, and were equally, at least, credulous. In the scale of merit, he ranks them much lower than the more celebrated historians of Greece and Rome, because, after carefully perusing them, and properly appreciating their value, he was unable to find in the Hebrew writers that elegance, correctness, and lucid order, which were to be found in the Greeks and Romans.

"It would (says Dr. Geddes) indeed, be unfair to weigh them in the same scale. The Hebrew historians have a greater resemblance to Homer than to Herodotus, and to Herodotus than to Thucydides. To the first of these writers they in many respects bear a striking similitude. Like him, they are continually blending real facts with fanciful mythology, ascribing natural events to supernatural causes, and introducing a divine agency on every extraordinary occurrence. The same simplicity of narration, the same profusion of metaphors, the same garrulous tautology pervade them both: in both we meet with *poetical history*; the effusions of a warm imagination, tracing with boldness inaccurate resemblances between the operations—of nature and the petty artifices of men."

Such was Dr. Geddes's theory as to the foundation of the Jewish scriptures, which, if generally adopted, he thought would be attended with several important advantages, such as divesting the adversaries of religion of their most formidable and offensive weapons—of getting rid of a cumbersome load of useless commentators, which serve only to puzzle, when they profess to explain; and biblical criticism would be reduced to one single object; namely, to ascertain the genuine grammatical meaning of a genuine text;—and of obtaining, among persons of all descriptions, a more general attention to the Hebrew scriptures.

With such notions it will be readily imagined, that our author would give up

up as fabulous, and totally unworthy the divine goodness, such commands, precepts, and injunctions, as should seem to his mind unworthy even of human authority. In this view of the subject he denied, that the command given to destroy the Canaanites could be of divine origin.*

In his volume of Critical Remarks, published in the year 1800, he entered into a full vindication of his theory.† If the mention of obnoxious opinions created him an host of opponents, a justification of them was not likely to abate their fury, nor very much to diminish their number. He foresaw that, as he wrote to please no party, he must have enemies in every party. The Trinitarian, Arian, and even modern Unitarian, quickly discovered that the translator of the Bible was but a covered infidel. Some warned their respective hearers from encouraging and reading such a work, as having the worst tendency; others, though persecuted themselves for dissenting from and opposing the popular and established dogmas, yet felt indignant that Dr. Geddes should believe so little—should concede so much. “*Can such a man be a Christian?*” says one, whose own faith has a hundred times been matter of discussion by others. “If indeed,” says another, he “believe enough to satisfy his own mind in calling himself a Christian, yet he cannot be a

Catholic.” To these doubts and queries proposed to the Doctor in all shapes, and upon a thousand different occasions, he once thought it worth his while to reply.

The questions then proposed were, “Sir, are you a Roman Catholic? Sir, are you a Christian?” To the latter of these queries I answer positively and peremptorily: “I am a CHRISTIAN.” In order to give a just and cautious answer to the former, I must consult my old friend and countryman Duns Scotus. Now Duns Scotus instructs me (very properly) to make a distinction between the two terms; and to say: A CATHOLIC, I am *absolute*, a Roman Catholic only *secundum quid*.” If the querist understand Latin and Logic, he will be at no loss to comprehend my answer; but in case he should be a mere English scholar, and for the sake of other English readers (if there be any) who may entertain any doubts about my catholicity, I will make my distinction as clear and explicit as he or they can wish. If by the epithet *Roman* be only meant holding communion with the see of Rome, and acknowledging the primacy of its bishop, I am certainly so far a Roman Catholic: but in any other sense or respect I am no more a Roman, than I am a French, German, or Spanish Catholic. If to the appellation *Catholic*, any discriminating adjunctive were necessary, I would call myself a British Catholic; but I rather adhere to the simple declaration of an ancient martyr: CHRISTIAN is my name, and CATHOLIC my surname.” See Dr. Geddes’s General Answer to the Queries, &c. &c. 1790.

In the Preface to the Critical Remarks, he makes an explicit avowal of his faith. “The Gospel of Jesus is my religious code: his doctrines are my dearest delight: his yoke to me is easy, and his burden light: but this yoke I would not put on; these doctrines I could not admire; that gospel I would not make my law, if reason, pure reason, were not my prompter and preceptors. I willingly profess myself a sincere, though unworthy, disciple of Christ: *Christian* is my name, and *Catholic* my surname. Rather than renounce these glorious titles, I would shed my blood: but I would not shed a drop of it for what is neither Catholic nor Christian. Catholic Christianity I revere wherever I find it, and in whatsoever sect it dwells: but I cannot revere the loads of hay and stubble which have been blended with its precious gems; and which still, in every sect with which I am acquainted, more or less tarnish or hide their lustre.”

Such:

* “After all that has been written, either by Jews or Christians, in defence of this sanguinary measure, I confess that my reason and my religion continually revolt at it: and I cannot bring myself to believe that such an order proceeded from the mouth of God; perhaps not even from the mouth of Moses. I am rather willing to suspect that it is the fabrication of some posterior Jew, to justify the cruelties of his nation. And indeed it is the shortest way to justify any measure, and to obviate all troublesome objections.—Such a command could not be unjust, since God authorized and commanded it: who will presume to say that what God commands is unjust? True; but then we must be first well assured that he has commanded: and the very appearance of injustice in the act is to me a stronger proof that he did not command it, than the authority of all the Jewish historians put together.” See Preface to vol. II. of Dr. Geddes’s translation, p. ii.

† In a little Latin poem at the end of this volume, Dr. Geddes gives an answer to the question, whether he thought Moses had been inspired. The initials at the head of these lines are generally supposed to refer to the Rev. Dr. Disney, whom Dr. Geddes used to consider, next to his patron, as his best and most intimate friend.

Such was the creed of the man who has been repeatedly calumniated and mal-treated as an infidel and heretic, whose name, by many, was never mentioned without reproach. But among the truly learned, candid, and liberal of every sect, Dr. Geddes had steady friends, whose affections and regard no discordancy of opinions could alienate. Indeed it would have been strange if there had not been found many persons capable of appreciating the various excellencies attaching to the character of Dr. Geddes. Where virtue and science unite in the same mind; where great talents and high attainments are combined with integrity, honour, and benevolence in the intercourses of social life, with a sacred regard to truth and liberty, to the honour of God and of rational religion: whatever be the theological creed of such a person; to whatever church or communion of Christians he belongs, he must claim, and will enjoy, the respect such a combination of eminent qualities will necessarily command.

In Dr. Geddes these qualities were united in a very remarkable degree: as a man of extensive learning, his various works, but especially his Translation and Critical Notes, will afford the most ample testimony to the present and to succeeding generations. With respect to some other topics, a learned Italian declares, that he never knew out of the Papal dominions a person more deeply learned in the ecclesiastical history, canon law, the liturgy of the church, and the diplomacy of the court of Rome, than Dr. Geddes: nor does he believe that many of the higher clergy belonging to the Papal church could have rivaled him in these branches of study. The qualities of his heart were not less amiable and estimable, than his talents were transcendent. Of his integrity, honour, and benevolence, many are the living witnesses: many mourn the loss of a man, whose wit and vivacity heightened the joys of their social parties—whose good humour and pleasantry never failed to exhilarate the spirits of those about him. That he was irritable in some respects, will not be denied: but he was never malignant; never vindictive; “Never did the sun go down upon his wrath.” His zeal for what he conceived to be the truth, upon all subjects, led him to a kind of eagerness in the assertion and maintenance of his opinions, which by persons ignorant of the man was sometimes mistaken for a dogmatical temper. But no one was more ready than Dr. Geddes to admit every man to the proper enjoyment of his own

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

creed. He was in the strictest sense of the word a truly genuine Catholic; his goodwill extended to all of every sect and party.

His writings exhibit in a complete point of view the spirit, and ardent feelings of the man. Though many of them are monuments of profound erudition, of indefatigable study and researches; yet there are others, known by his friends to have been his composition, though without his name, which bear the marks of superior genius, sprightliness, and wit.

Besides the Translation of the early books of the Bible, and the Critical Remarks; we should notice as highly deserving the attention of the Biblical scholar,

The Prospectus of a new Translation of the Bible, 4to. 1786.—A Letter to the Bishop of London on the same subject. 1787.—His Proposals came out in 1788.

In the year 1790, he published a General Answer to the Queries, Councils, and Criticisms respecting the intended Translation: a work highly interesting and entertaining.

In 1793, he wrote an Address to the Public on the Publication of his new Translation:—and in the succeeding year, his Letter to, and Correspondence with, the Bishop of Centuriæ, were published.

As a controversialist, Dr. Geddes distinguished himself in the year 1787, by a Letter to Dr. Priestley, in defence of the divinity of Jesus Christ; and by a Letter to a Member of Parliament, on the expediency of a general repeal of all penal statutes that regard religious opinions.

In a Modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, published in the spring of 1800, Dr. Geddes has displayed much zeal in defence of the tenets to which he adhered; great moderation when descanting upon the injuries to which himself and brethren were subject, by the continuance of persecuting laws; and sound reasoning when he argues in behalf of the justice and policy of abolishing all legal disabilities for conscience sake. * This work deserves

* Speaking of the Catholics, in the preface to his *Modest Apology*, Dr. Geddes says, “If in some respects they appear unsocial, it is chiefly owing to a foreign education; which they have been long obliged to mendicant in abroad, and which gave them uncouth, uncourtly habits they seldom overcame. Some vestiges of this education are still visible; but time will efface them, and has already, in a great measure, made them less apparent. Communicate to them the blessings

deserves the attentive perusal of the liberal and candid of every sect. The author has taken large and comprehensive views of his subject; and has, in the discussion of it, displayed great ingenuity and acuteness—very extensive reading—great variety and depth of learning—uncommon vigour of thought and energy of diction.†

In pursuing his great work, Dr. Geddes intended next to have presented the world with a new translation of the book of Psalms; but during the last whole year of his life, his studies and literary labours were greatly interrupted by a long series of painful affliction: yet in every interval of ease he applied to a work in which his heart was engaged. He had already printed in an octavo size one hundred and four of the Psalms, and had prepared completely for the press as far as the one hundredth and eighteenth Psalm, when he was arrested by a most painful and excruciating disorder, which terminated his valuable and important life on the 26th of February, 1802.

Though in that interesting moment, some pious drops the closing eye requires; yet it is to be regretted that Dr. Geddes could not experience the tender charities of domestic affection, nor derive consolation from the kind and soothing attentions of any person nearly allied to him by the ties of consanguinity.

He has left one brother, who is a Monk of the order of St. Bennet, and now resides at the Scotch Monastery at Würzburg, in Franconia.

On the following Thursday, his re-

blessings of British freedom—admit them to a participation of British privileges—open to them the way to meritorious preferment—humble them not by special restrictions—disgrace them not by peculiar disabilities—put it in their power to blend with society in every place, and on all occasions, without marks of ignominy on their faces—and they will soon become as social as any other members of society. Their prominent features will be softened down to the common stamp; and Papist and Protestant will, in the intercourse of life, resemble one another so much, that their respective peculiarities will hardly be discernible.”

† The lighter works of Dr. Geddes, both poetical and satirical, are very numerous; but as they are not identified by his name, and as he expressly desired and intreated the public not to give him credit for any publication to which his name is not affixed or prefixed, the writer of this article does not think himself justified in giving a full list of all the works generally supposed to be the Doctor's productions.

mains, attended by a number of respectable friends* zealously attached to Doctor Geddes during his life, were conveyed to Paddington church-yard, where they were deposited according to his own wish.

It was a subject of melancholy pleasure to behold at this parting scene, persons of different sects, and attached to the opposite prevailing political parties. Catholics and Protestants; Churchmen and Dissenters; Whigs and Tories; all forgot their differences, and united to pay a common and unfeigned respect, to the memory of one whose life had been consecrated, in a great measure, to a labour in which all are deeply interested.

We cannot better conclude this sketch than in the words of one of Dr. Geddes's very intimate friends.

“It must”, (says he,) “be lamented, that in the death of Dr. Geddes, the world has lost the services of a man, who by his acute and penetrating genius—his various, profound, and extensive erudition—his deep research—his indefatigable application—and his independent, dignified, and unfettered spirit, rising superior to the prejudices of education; nobly disdaining the shackles of system; spurning the petty temporizing arts of unmanly accommodation; and setting at defiance all the terrors of malignity, bigotry, and intolerance, was supereminently qualified for the great laborious and important work in which he had for a long series of years been engaged, of giving an English version of the venerable literary remains of sacred antiquity, the scriptures of the Old and New Testament. This was the work and the labour of his life—the object which he ever kept in view, and the pursuit from which he never deviated, but at short intervals, to relax and unbend his mind by lighter occupations, and studies less severe; but still returning to his proper and favourite occupation with greater relish and delight. During his life, this undertaking did not meet with encouragement adequate to the magnitude of the design; or, it may be added, to the merit of the execution. In this last respect, it will be matter of surprize to all who are competent to judge of the nature of such an enterprize, how much has been done,

* Among these were Mr. TIMOTHY BROWN, whose steady and generous patronage during the latter years of his life always occasioned the Doctor to speak of him with the warmest emotions of gratitude, and deserves in this place a distinguished notice; also, Doctors Crombie, Calder, and Disney; Messrs. Ring, Good, Jarvis, and Chalmers.

and

and with what uncommon ability and success. It every where displays the skilful hand of a master. Some few exceptionable passages might perhaps be pointed out. But, is it not matter to be wondered at, that a greater number has not occurred? Had no defects appeared, then indeed the world might have seen, what it has no right to expect—what is not the privilege of human nature to produce; and what the translator never had the arrogance to propose—a perfect work. Some verbal alterations might, even in the opinion of Dr. Geddes's most ardent friends, have been made with advantage.* But, here, so pertinent and just is the sentiment

* The concession which the translator himself has made upon this subject, reflects great honour in the candour and liberality of his mind. Those therefore, who object, should do him the justice to examine his note on Exod. 12. 11. After a learned and curious disquisition on the meaning of the term *Pasover*, and remarking that it does not express the meaning of the original word, he adds, "It would have been better, perhaps, to retain the Hebrew word, as most of the ancients, and several moderns; have done:" and afterwards, "To put a short end to this controversy, let *Pasfab* be restored in my Version throughout the first volume, as it has been done throughout the second; and let the reader affix to it what meaning he pleases." See Critical Remarks, p. 210.

of that great master of the art of criticism, whose works he always read with delight and enthusiasm, that the application cannot be resisted:

Ubi plurima nitent——non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.

Had this great work been brought to a conclusion, with the same ability with which the venerable translator had begun it, it might justly have been considered as an honor to the country, and the glory of the age in which he lived. However it may be regarded by the narrow-minded and the illiterate, it will be the subject of lasting and sincere regret to all the enlightened friends of free inquiry—of biblical learning and sacred criticism, that the work is now left in an unfinished and imperfect state, by the death of the incomparable author. And this event must continue to be still more deeply regretted if, as there is reason to fear, the loss be irreparable; if there be no possibility of finding another person capable of carrying on the same design, and of following with equal steps in the same virtuous and honorable career, so generally competent, so highly accomplished, so variously and so amply furnished, for executing this grand desideratum of the learned and the Christian world."

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be inserted free of Expence.

THE public will observe, by the details inserted in various parts of this Magazine, that the existence of the new Planet, *PIAZZI*, is now completely verified.

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers that the booksellers' petition has been favourably received in the house of commons. It represented in a perspicuous and able manner the embarrassments which English literature has lately laboured under, in consequence of the double duty upon paper, and all its allegations have been satisfactorily proved before a committee of the House. There is consequently strong reason to hope, that this impolitic duty will be repealed, and the English press and our national Genius be restored to their former state of activity.

The uniform edition of the most favourite periodical essays in the English language, sometimes called the English Classics, will be ready for publication in the course of April. The edition will be

enriched with biographical and critical prefaces, and with illustrative notes, by Mr. ALEXANDER CHALMERS.

Dr. AIKIN's edition of Spenser, being the first of a series of the works of the British Poets, will also appear in April. The public are already apprised that this edition will be enriched with the masterly engravings of Mr. HEATH, who is one of its proprietors.

Mr. NICHOLSON has, with due regard to the convenience of the public, commenced a new series of his valuable Journal of Natural Philosophy, in the octavo size. It therefore unites at this time every circumstance which can recommend it to the patronage of the public. This Journal, the Repertory of Arts, Mr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, and the Medical and Physical Journal by Drs. Bradley and Batty, give a scientific character to the periodical literature of the present day, which it never before possessed in this country.

On the 1st of June will appear the first number of an elegant work under the title of *Hibernia Depicta*; or, the Antiquities, Buildings, Towns, and Picturesque Scenery of Ireland, from Drawings by JOHN CLAUDE NATTES, Esq. to be engraved by Mr. FITTLER.

A national work has been commenced by Messrs. PYNE and NATTES, which is intended to exhibit a Picturesque Delineation of the Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trades, and Manners of the People of Great Britain, taken from real Life. It is to be published in monthly Numbers.

Mr. HASLAM, of Bethlem Hospital, has in the press a Series of Reflections on the Construction, Internal Economy, and Moral Management of an Hospital for Insane Persons.

Three volumes are completed of Dr. SHAW's Magnificent Zoology; the next, containing *Fishes*, and the remaining eight, are proceeding with every possible dispatch. It is highly creditable to the author and proprietor, that the engravings have hitherto improved in merit as the volumes have successively issued from the press. It affords as much pleasure to learn, that a work so creditable to English literature meets with liberal encouragement.

Mr. FAIRBURN has finished a new and convenient Map of the United Kingdom, exhibiting in a distinct manner a complete view of all the islands and circumjacent seas under the dominion of George the Third.

The Critical Dissertations of the late Rev. N. CAPPE, announced by us some time ago, will be published during the next month, in two volumes, octavo; Memoirs of the Life of the Author are prefixed. The following are some of the contents of these volumes:—An Exposition of the Proöm of St. John's Gospel; on the Phrases, Kingdom of God, of Heaven, and of Christ, as used in Scripture; Christ in the Form of God, Phil. ii. 6—12; Idea of Judaism; Dissertation on Baptism; Dissertation on the Future Life of Man.

Dr. JOHN JAMIESON, of Edinburgh, author of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's History of Early Opinions, has in the press a work on the Use of Sacred History, to which will be prefixed two Dissertations—the first on the Authenticity of the History contained in the five Books of Moses and that of Joshua; the second proving the Books ascribed to Moses to be written by him, under the Influence of divine inspiration.

Mr. D. TURNER, of Yarmouth, is at this time engaged in publishing a Synopsis of the British Fuci, intended to comprize the Description and History of every known Species, and the work will appear in a few weeks.

The second volume of Dr. GARNETT's Annals of Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts, is in the press, and will shortly be published.

A medical gentleman informs us of the following efficacious method of driving away rats:—Take the expressed juice of the stalk or leaves of the *deadly night shade*, and make it into a soft paste with oatmeal or wheat flour, place it in the holes or tracks which the rats frequent, and, though they will not eat it, yet it is so disagreeable to them, that they will instantly leave the premises.

Mr. MITCHELL, bookseller, of Newcastle, designs to commence a new weekly paper at that place on Tuesday, the 1st of June, on a plan of improvement and literary excellence, which cannot fail to recommend it to a very extensive circulation.

Dr. JOHN MURRAY, Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at Edinburgh, has made a great number of experiments to ascertain whether fluids be or be not conductors of caloric. The experiments which he has laid before the public, though very curious, and seemingly made with great accuracy, are not sufficient to establish or controvert the opinion advanced by Count RUMFORD, that fluids are non-conductors of caloric. We may, in a future communication, expect a detail of a series of experiments made to determine the point.

Dr. JENNER, in a Letter to Professor WATERHOUSE, of Cambridge, in North America, gives the following as the golden rule of vaccination, viz. "Never to take the virus from a vaccine pustule, for the purpose of inoculation, after the efflorescence is formed around it. I wish this efflorescence to be considered as a sacred boundary over which the lancet should never pass."

The Medical Repository of New York, contains the following dreadful picture of Irish Emigration. Several ships which had carried flax-seed to Ireland returned in the months of June and July to New York, crowded with needy and wretched emigrants from that island. They were so thick between decks that the air was deprived of its usual portion of oxygen, in so much, that, on bringing the sick passengers to shore, the common pure atmosphere was too stimulant for their lungs, and a
number

number of them gasped in it, and died in a short time. There was so much animal excrement accumulated in one of the ships, that the health-officer detained her at the quarantine ground as poisonous and pestilential, and refused to let her come up to the city. By the pukings and purgings, and by the urinary and perspiratory discharges of these miserable creatures, literally wallowing in their own filth, the bodies of many of them were besmeared and incrustated, forming a layer of excrementitious grime from head to foot. Their clothing and their bedding were impregnated with as much of these excrementitious matters as they could wipe from the bodies of the passengers and absorb. And with such coverings, vile, offensive and pestilential in the highest degree, were they surrounded. And these excrements, infesting every thing in the neighbourhood of the sick, underwent the usual chemical changes in a heat nearly or quite equal to that of the human body, and turned to septic acid, or to some other septic and poisonous matter, which forms the exciting cause of fever. Of the fever so excited, between thirty and forty from one ship died in crossing the Atlantic, and were thrown overboard. The survivors arrived in a state of uncleanness, sickness and want, seldom seen in America, but among the emigrants from that unhappy country, who make so large a number of the poor in American hospitals and almshouses. So thoroughly contaminated with their own corrupting excretions were the clothes and beds of these sufferers, that the septic exhalations from them poisoned the air of the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, and the medical attendants and nurses sickened in the discharge of their humane attentions. Mr. BAYLEY, the health-officer of the port of New York, caused the sick, after landing, immediately to be distributed or separated from each other as widely as the circumstances would allow, that their pestilential exhalations might be diluted, and wasted off. He ordered their nasty clothing and bedding to be carried away from their persons, and that part of both which was too poisonous, ragged and rotten to be worth the cleaning, to be burned or thrown into the Bay. He directed the bodies of the sick to be purified by careful ablution and scrubbing with a solution of soap in water; and even the heads of some of them, to be shaven. After these things were done, the sick were furnished with clean clothing and bedding from the public store. The walls of the hospital were repeatedly white-

washed with lime, and the floors and utensils scrubbed with alkaline ley of pot-ash. So offensive and intolerable were many of these languishing creatures, that they were accommodated under large tents, for the benefit of more complete airing. And it was remarked that the ground on which the tents were pitched grew too unsafe, in a few days, to be dwelt upon any longer, and the tents were removed, and erected on fresh portions of earth. In such cases the envenomed and deserted spot was regularly sprinkled over with lime. The health-officer, knowing that hard or bar-soap was made of soda, and contained, withal, as manufactured in New York, a large quantity of turpentine, which only added to its weight, without increasing its virtue, procured for the use of the wash-house a stronger soap, made of the more powerful alkali, pot-ash, combined with just enough of animal fat to lessen its causticity so as to bear handling. With this very efficacious soap, and not with the common mixture of turpentine, flush and soda, in the shops, were the remaining clothes cleansed and alkalized. The consequence of this management was, that as soon as these regulations could be carried into effect, the pestilential vapours were dispersed through the surrounding atmosphere—a vivifying air was admitted into the lungs—the pestilential matter adhering to the bodies and clothes was alkalized and overcome, and poisonous effluvia issued from them no longer. It is worthy of being remembered, that emigrants from Ireland, landing immediately in the city, instead of being detained at the Marine Hospital, filled New York with death and terror in 1795. The editors of the Medical Repository add to this statement the following reflection. “The benevolent and philosophical gentlemen of Ireland, would be worthily employed in preventing these calamities, if possible, among their countrymen, and thereby relieving the United States from such shocking scenes.”

Another instance of pestilence engendered in a ship crowded with passengers from Ireland, copied from a subsequent number of the Medical Repository.—The ship *Nancy*, Capt. J. Herron, was chartered by a commercial house at Sligo, to carry passengers from that port to New York. She sailed from Sligo on the 12th of July, 1801, and arrived, after a passage of 77 days, at the port of New York, on the 27th of September following. This ship, of the burthen of 202 tons, received on board 417 passengers, and was navigated by nine seamen. The

The provisions, mere refuse put up by government-contractors with the view of saving expence, were of the worst kind; and the water, which was also of bad quality, from the unexpected length of the voyage, became extremely scanty before the arrival of the ship. In order to receive so great a number of passengers on board of this ship, temporary cabins were built on the quarter-deck, which were filled with 80 persons. Three hundred were crowded into the space between decks. It will excite no surprise that a vessel thus crowded became sickly soon after sailing from Sligo. Typhous fever and dysentery soon began to prevail, and destroyed the lives of a large proportion of the passengers. In addition to the wretchedness of being confined in such numbers in so small a space, these unhappy emigrants suffered all the evils which their habits of uncleanness could produce. Their bodies and clothes, covered and saturated with filth, exhaled poison all around them. Partly from the want of strength and assistance among the sick, and partly from the want of a sense of decency; the space between decks, occupied by nearly 300 persons, became the receptacle of all excremental matters, inasmuch that they issued in streams from the scuppers. The filth on the upper deck was nearly over the shoes. The sides of the ship were daubed and incrustated with excrements; and even the ropes for the support of such as wished to go on board were unfit to be handled. The stench was intolerably offensive. In such condition arrived this unfortunate vessel at the place assigned for quarantine in the port of New York. Ninety persons had died on the passage; 180 were sick. Scarcely a healthy countenance was to be seen on board of the ship; very few had escaped disease; and many had suffered from three to four relapses. About 40 were taken ill after their arrival. As soon as possible after their arrival, the sick were brought ashore; stripped of their filthy and pestilential clothes; their bodies thoroughly washed and scoured with soap and water; and then wrapped up in clean blankets, and carried into the wards appointed for their reception, in the Marine Hospital. The permanent buildings of the establishment were insufficient to receive so great a number; tents and other temporary accommodations were provided for the remainder. Separation, ventilation and cleanliness, as soon as they could be brought into action, accomplished every thing that could be expected. And

only 26 have died since their arrival at this port.

An American lexicographer, of the name of ALEXANDER, has lately published a Columbian Dictionary of the English language, in which he proposed to insert "many new words peculiar to the United States." We were at first alarmed for the integrity of our language; but a smile was excited when we found that all the words by which it is yet improved on the other side of the Atlantic amount only to ten. They are *Lengthy, Antifederalism, Bootees, Caucas, Rateability, Sophomore, Lintar, Yankey, Accordingto, and Compo-suist*, words, which, if popular, we venture to prognosticate will also continue to be peculiar to their inventors!

The cow-pox has been discovered to be indigenous among the cows of Lombardy, and those in the vicinity of Paris; and we now learn from the Medical Repository of New York, that it has also been found among the cows in various parts of the United States, particularly in the state of Connecticut, where the matter has been used with success.

There were lately discovered in a private house in Wirtemberg, in Saxony, several sheets of music, written, according to the opinion of the best judges, in LUTHER's own hand. That extraordinary man, it is said, was not only an amateur of music, and held weekly concerts at his house, but was also himself a very excellent composer and performer. The celebrated Handel acknowledges that he had studied the compositions of Luther, and had reaped singular benefit from them.

There was lately presented to the First Consul a Map of France, engraved and coloured on marble, in such a way as to be incapable of being defaced. This map, which is deposited at Malmaison, is the invention of M. JEAN MONTAINVILLE, of Neufchateau, in the department Des Forêts. He executes in the same manner on marble all sorts of maps, plans, and charts, with so much art, and so highly finished, as to vie with design and painting. These works resist the injury of time, and may be exposed in gardens and other public places.

Citizen FAUVEL, who for some years lived at Athens, where he was employed in taking designs of the remaining monuments of ancient Greece, has lately returned to Paris. After having languished about two years in the prisons of Constantinople, into which he had been thrown on the commencement of the rupture between

tween France and the Porte, he has at last been set free, and returned to his native country with many valuable discoveries and deligns. He is the first artist who has made researches in the celebrated Mount Olympus, of which he has taken a plan, written a description of its situation, &c. It is he who took moulds of the beautiful friezes of the Temple of Minerva at Athens, for M. CHOISEUL GOUFFIER, on the spot.

M. LOSANNE has presented to the Agricultural Society of Turin the result of his experiments with regard to fabricating paper of the bark of the *erigerum canadense*, and the *pappus* of the *carduus nutans* and *ferratula arvensis*. The society have expressed their sense of the utility of these experiments, and have declared, that paper of a very excellent quality may be made in this manner, as soon as the soaking of the vegetable matters employed in the fabrication can be brought to maturity.

According to a Statistical Account of the Department of the Aube, Paraclete, where the unfortunate Abelard found a refuge from the persecution of the Monks, presents nothing but ruins. Among the rubbish appears an altar quite defaced, at the foot of which is the tomb where he was interred along with his Heloisa. Adjoining to it is a ruin, in which Abelard is said to have delivered his celebrated Lectures on Theology. In 1791, the tomb of Abelard was transferred from Paraclete to Nogent, and from thence to Paris.

It having been matter of doubt among the French chemists, owing to some unsuccessful experiments of Citizen PAGOT, whether sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts) obtained during the calcination of minerals, was used in the fabrication of glass; M. EOLINGER, who mentioned the circumstance, has conceived himself bound to certify the fact by the following instance:—The glass-house at Fredericstadt, in the Voigtland, twelve miles from Freiberg, received, during the last year (1801), from the manufactory at Freiberg, 600 quintals of sulphate of soda, at the rate of twelve francs per quintal. This salt, added to about one-tenth of its weight of potash, and a small quantity of arsenic and manganese, is immediately put, with the filicious matter, into the furnace, and, by the application of a strong heat a very fluid vitreous mass is obtained.

In SCHERER's Chemical Journal, number 40, we have an analysis of some bituminous wood, made by R. JAMIESON, at Freiberg, who conceives that he has disco-

vered a new acid, which cannot be crystallized, and which, by evaporation, is seen under the form of small shells or scales, of an acidulous taste. It is difficult of solution when combined with lime. It decomposes the nitrate and acetate of lead; it produces a brown precipitate in the sulphate of copper; in the sulphate of iron, the colour of the precipitate is of a deeper brown. The solution with the nitrate of copper takes a beautiful green colour, without any precipitation. It decomposes also the nitrate and muriate of barytes. This acid, mixed with a solution of indigo in the sulphurous acid, produces a fine green colour. It resembles carbonic acid the most, and, when poured on carbon, it forms a brown and bitter matter, which is soluble in water, spirits of wine, and alkaline solutions. It then gives out a very penetrating and aromatic odour. The author thinks that the acid is composed only of carbon and oxygen.

Citizen DARCET, Member of the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, has found that the following ingredients and proportions make an excellent white paint, fit for all the purposes to which oil-paint is applied, without any of its inconveniences:

Avoirdupoise.

Milk-curds well-drained	5 oz.
Slaked lime	— — — ½ oz.
Whiting	— — — 10 oz.
Fine powdered charcoal	1 dram.
Water	— — — 3 oz.

In this Memoir directions are given for the preparation of paints of other colours.

Dr. PRIESTLEY has replied to Mr. CRUIKSHANK's Defence of his new System of Chemistry. He is still the zealous advocate for the doctrine of phlogiston, and calls upon Mr. Cruikshank to re-consider his hypothesis, and extend his examination to all the other arguments advanced in favour of the phlogistic system, and against the decomposition of water.

In another communication addressed to Mr. NICHOLSON, Dr. PRIESTLEY has detailed a number of observations and experiments relating to the pile of Volta, which seem to him favourable to the hypothesis of two electric fluids—the positive containing the principle of oxygen, and the negative that of phlogiston. These united to water, constitute the two kinds of air, viz. dephlogisticated and inflammable. He says they tend likewise to confirm a conjecture advanced by himself many years ago, respecting the similarity of the electric matter and phlogiston, and, together

together with proper galvanic experiments, shew that the same substance elaborated from the aliment by the brain is the cause of muscular motion, the nerves being the most sensible of all electrometers.

Galvanism is at present a subject of occupation of all the German philosophers and chemists. At Vienna an important discovery has been announced—an *artificial magnet*, employed instead of Volta's pile, decomposes water equally well as that pile, or the electrical machine, whence, it has been concluded, that the *electric*, *galvanic*, and *magnetic* fluids are the same.

Citizen LACEPEDE, Member of the Senate, and of the National Institute of France, has just published a third volume of the *Natural History of Fishes*. In a discourse on the effects of the art of man over the nature of fishes, he shews by what means human industry may obtain from these creatures the greatest possible advantage; that they ought to be considered as a kind of second agriculture; and, by country gentlemen, as new sources of wealth and pleasure. He points out various methods of multiplying the individuals, and of improving the species, by crossing the breed. The author then shews the methods by which the nature of fishes may be improved, viz. by affording them plenty of food; by procuring them shelter and repose; and by the proper choice of males and females for the production of the species. This History is thought to be very superior to any thing of the kind, of which the world was in possession before.

The Consuls of the French Republic, on the report of the Minister of Interior, have lately published an *arret*, declaring their intention that the memoirs, plans, designs, and, generally, all the results relative to the sciences and to the arts, obtained in the course of the expedition to Egypt, shall be published at the expence of Government: that the Members of the Institute of Egypt, and others who co-operated in those researches, shall form a union under the Minister of Interior, and shall be charged with the compilation, direction, and publication of those different labours: that the artists and authors who shall be charged with the compilation, shall retain the appointments which they enjoyed in Egypt, during the whole time that shall be judged necessary to compleat their labours: that the entire edition shall be sold for the benefit of the authors, and the distribution of the product shall be

made, agreeably to the resolutions that shall be adopted by the assembly of artists and authors themselves: and that the authors shall appoint a secretary-compiler, from among their body, for the purpose of compiling an historical introduction necessary to the understanding of the work, as likewise for the disposing of the different parts in a convenient order and arrangement. The above *arret* alludes to the design of publishing in a single work the results of all the observations made by the Institute of Egypt and others relative to the antiquities of that country, the manners, the industry, the government of the inhabitants, the natural productions; as likewise the considerable collections made of minerals, plants, insects, fishes, birds; plans and designs of architecture, perspective views and exact copies of the bas-reliefs which decorate the ancient edifices; including likewise a pretty large quantity of engraved stones, medals, valuable manuscripts, and various other objects of art and of antiquity. The report presented to the Consuls, by the Minister of Interior, (Paris, 17th Pluviose) details the particulars of the plan which it is proposed to adopt, in this attempt to propagate a compleat knowledge of the country so observed, by establishing a reciprocal dependance between the facts of ancient history of a country, those of its modern history, and those which relate to its present or actual state. This collection therefore, according to the last-mentioned report, is intended to comprehend, 1. The description of the monuments, and memoirs on the antiquities. 2. Memoirs on modern Egypt. And 3. The history of the animals, of the minerals, and of the plants. In the first part of the work are to be placed the results of the operations of levelling or surveying which have been made to determine the respective situation of the two seas. The description of the monuments will comprehend the plans of the places where they are situated; views of the landscapes and of the monuments, taken under different aspects; plans of the edifices, elevations, accurate cuts and designs of the architecture, and of the ornaments, and those of the obelisks; memoirs on the antiquities and the designs of the astronomical sculptures; designs of the most interesting bas-reliefs, also designs of engraved stones, medals, inscriptions, and the copies of manuscripts; descriptions of the burial-places of the ancient Egyptians, and particularly of the tombs of the Kings of Thebes; results of the researches made to learn the con-

construction, and dimensions of the pyramids, and the astronomical situation of those monuments. This collection will likewise contain, under the name of their respective authors, memoirs, designs, and instructive notes connected with the agriculture, the commerce, the arts, and, in general, the civil state of Egypt. The works written on objects of natural history, will be accompanied with designs or paintings which represent those objects. The introductory discourse will add to the interest of this collection, by preserving in it that principle of unity which is so essential to the productions of the arts; it will present a cursory view of the general results of the observations—will particularly announce the respective authors, and the circumstances under which they were made. As this introductory discourse will be, in some measure, a literary history of the expedition to Egypt, and as the author will be expected to imitate the first Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, which exhibit a remarkable model with respect to elegant perspicuity of style in this kind of writing, the choice of the Editor will depend on the suffrages of all those who are essentially concerned in the improvement of the work.

Citizen GEOFFROY, Professor of Zoology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, has lately arrived from Egypt. He has left at Marseilles a number of chests, containing a valuable collection of minerals, of plants, and of birds, which he has collected during his voyage. These are expected shortly to arrive at Paris.

Literary Intelligence from Sweden.—As two men of learning, and warm friends and protectors of the arts and sciences, M. VON EHRENHEIM, President of the Chancery, and M. ZIBET, Court-chancellor, are at the head of the Swedish Ministry, we may confidently expect the happiest consequences from their attention to the department of public instruction, the superintendence of which is committed to them by virtue of their office. The King has lately given striking proofs of patronage of the sciences. The academical edifice belonging to the University of Abo, in Finland being too small, and in a ruinous condition; his Majesty has assigned funds for the construction of a new large quadrangular building, which will contain all the schools, consistories, libraries, collections of natural curiosities, &c. The architect, Gjorwell, has given in a plan of it, which has received the royal approbation. The Uni-

versity of Upsala, and the Professors, had, according to the ancient statutes, considerable funds and salaries for the age in which it was established; but they were found very inadequate to the increased expences of modern times. The King has therefore ordered a suitable addition to be made to the salaries of the Professors and inferior officers belonging to the university. In the Palace of Drottningholm, a cabinet of natural curiosities had been formed by Queen Louisa Ulrica, and contained the collections of Hasselquist and Solander, disciples of the great Linné, and of other Swedish naturalists and travellers: this cabinet has been presented by the King to the Stockholm Academy of Sciences. The new keeper of the museum, M. von Quensel, a very worthy and diligent man, is now incorporating it with the naturalistic treasures before belonging to the academy, and is to make a catalogue of the whole, arranged according to a proper classification. The King of Sweden last winter assigned 5000 rix-dollars to defray the expences of measuring a degree of latitude in the northern parts of his kingdom, in order to ascertain the true figure of the earth. Two members of the Academy of Sciences, M. M. OFWERBEM and SWANBERG were appointed to execute this important work. To the lovers of natural history it will be a most agreeable piece of intelligence, that the MSS. left by the Swedish naturalist Löfving, who died in South America in 1756, have been found, and are publishing at Madrid by M. Cavanilles, Director of the Royal Botanic Garden. M. Aurivillius, Librarian to the University of Upsala, is giving us a Catalogue of the Library under his care, and has edited the eighth part of the late M. Warmholze's *Bibliotheca Historica Suegotica*. The seven preceding parts were published by M. Gjorwell, the King's Librarian. The MS. of this excellent work, written with the author's own hand, consists of fifteen volumes folio.

In a room belonging to the ancient Academy of Sciences at Paris, there has been lately found a roll of linen, divided into 19 squares, which contain, each of them, a text in Cufic, or ancient Egyptian characters; each square has on the top some figure, supposed to be Egyptian, the explanation of which is probably contained in the writing. The National Institute has given orders to have them engraved and published, under the direction of the Citizens CAMUS and LANGLES, for the sake of such among the literati as

might attempt to decypher this ancient Egyptian writing.

The painters and other artists, residing hitherto at the Louvre, have received orders to quit that palace by the 1st Floreal, or the 21st of April next; this is done for the purpose of giving room to the National Library, which is to be transferred thither, from its present situation. Only the famous painter David is said to be excepted from the general rule. The report, which has lately prevailed, that the decree of the Minister and First Consul, for removing the library, had been countermanded, appears to be altogether groundless.

DIDOT, the elder, is still considered as the first and most elegant printer in Paris. He occupies, at the Louvre, the same place which was formerly occupied by the Royal Printing-office, and has far more commissions for printing than he can readily execute.

MARCHAND'S Voyage round the World, beautifully bound, has been sent, by order of the French Government, to the different Sovereigns of Europe, and, among others, to the King of England.

Many of the Manuscripts collected in Egypt, are already arrived at Marseilles, for Paris. The French young gentlemen, that are likewise returned from Egypt, speak and read the Arabic as fluently as the different natives of that country, who have accompanied them to France. It is confidently affirmed and believed at Paris, that certain of the English now or lately in possession of Egypt, have undertaken a journey to the Temple of Jupiter Hammon, in order to ascertain the real situation of that famous ruin, said to be lately discovered by Mr. Brown.

The German Opera House, lately opened at Paris, was soon after shut up. The Italian Opera is much more in the French taste than the German. The beautiful French Idylls of JAUFFRET, translated into German, have lately made their appearance at Paris; the types (very fine German) have been cast on purpose. It is remarked as rather a singular circumstance, that German books should be now printing in the capital of France.

The celebrated Italian poet, Abbate CASTI, who has been a resident of Paris for some time past, is now publishing an original poem, in three volumes, intitled *Gli Animali Parlanti*, or the *Speaking Animals*, price one louis.

Messrs. DU THIEL and GOSSELIN propose to publish shortly a new edition of Strabo, in French, accompanied with

the original Greek text, and emendated agreeably to the MS. now in the National Library.

The Cabinet of Medals at Paris has been augmented during the revolution, by the collection at Rome, formerly belonging to the Pope, and, of late, by several gold medals found between Amiens and Abbeville. These medals reach from Julius Cæsar to Septimus Severus—their number is reckoned to be about 2000.—A great number of them, however, have been either concealed or dispersed among the country-people that found them. As soon as the medals of the above-mentioned Cabinet shall be properly arranged, a catalogue is to be formed of them, by the present curators of that cabinet, Messrs. MILLIN and GOSSELIN. There has been hitherto no catalogue published of this collection, unquestionably the richest in Europe, as it consists of more than 60,000 *numismata*, amongst which are upwards of 3000 gold coins.

The National Institute, in its sitting of the fifth Pluviôse, year 10, received the presentations for three places of foreign Associate-members, and for one place of Resident-member, vacant in the Mineralogical Section of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. The following is a list of the candidates, and the number of the votes obtained in the respective classes, by each of them:—For the places of foreign Associate-members, Class of Literature and Fine Arts, Messrs. Heyne, 323 votes; Klopstock, 272; Sheridan, 251. Class of Moral and Political Sciences, Messrs. Rennel, 334; Rumford, 289; Muller, 278. Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Messrs. Maskelyne, 266; Herschell, 246; Priestley, 219.

The Class of Moral and Political Sciences of the National Institute heard with a lively interest, in its sitting of the 27th Nivôse, year 10, the reading that Citizen COUTELLE, member of the Committee of Sciences and Arts in Egypt, made of a summary of his journey to Mount Sinai, with Citizen ROZIERES, mineralogist. The long residence of Citizens Coutelle and Le Pere, architects, at the Pyramids, to perform there all the necessary operations for the study of all those monuments, induces a presumption that, in future, we shall have nothing more to wish for, relative to their use, their construction, and their dimensions; we are assured that they have found the precise bases; and that they have measured every thing by the *millimetre*. Several members of this com-

mission

mission are already arrived, with the portfolios and notes, the fruits of three years labour.

In a Memoir read to the Philomathic Society, the 13th Nivose of the year 10, on a new kind of insect, by Citizen A. WALCKENAER, the author observes, that after having described from nature more than 150 species of spiders, as well indigenous as exotic, he has found that the avicular spiders and those known by the name of miners (*mineuses*) are assimilated in important characters very distinctly pronounced; characters which, at the same time, place them at a distance from all the insects of their genus. He proposes therefore to make a new genus of them, which he considers as one of the most natural that has been introduced, in these latter times, into entomology. He has given it the name of *mygaleus*, from that given by Aristotle to a particular species of spiders, unknown to us at present. The following are the characters which he has assigned to this new genus:—**Genus; mygaleus;** in French, *mygalé*. Two feelers very long, pediform, inserted at the extremity of the jaws.—Mandibles horizontal, curved, pre-eminent.—Jaws cylindrical, formed slanting in the inside.—Lower-lip very small. The following are the principal differences which distinguish the mygaleus from other spiders:—In the mygaleus, the feelers are almost as big and almost as long as the anterior claws; in spiders, they are much finer and shorter. In the mygaleus, the mandibles follow the direction of the corselet, and are placed horizontally; they are curved on the back; in spiders, the mandibles are vertical; in relation to the corselet, they are erect. The nails of the mandibles, in spiders, is received into a cavity which is indented on both sides; the nails of the mandibles, in the mygaleus, is received into a cavity which is indented only in the inside, and ciliated, or furnished with long hairs on the outside. In spiders, the eyes almost always occupy the fore-part of the corselet, and often a great part of its two sides; they are, moreover, immediately inserted on this same corselet; on the contrary, in the mygaleus, the eyes are placed on an eminence grouped like the Cross of St. Andrew, and only occupy a very small portion of the fore-part of the corselet. The author afterwards gives the habitual characters of the genus mygaleus, from which it results that the avicular spiders and the mining spiders are no less similar in their primary characters, such as the position of the eyes, the length of the

feelers, the form and the position of the mandibles and of the jaws, than in their secondary characters, such as the respective length of the claws, the form of the abdomen and of the corselet, and even the hair and the colour. He establishes, however, two different families. The first family:—The mygaleus with claws terminated by naked nails, or the mining mygaleus. He describes three species of them, two of which are European, and the other is found in the island of Jamaica. Second family:—The mygaleus, with claws terminated by nails concealed between the hairs, and whose lower extremity is spongy, or the avicular mygaleus. Of these he describes six species, which are found in America, in Asia, in Africa, and in New Holland. He terminates this Memoir by observing, that the mygaleus inhabits hot countries, and that no species of them has ever been found in cold countries.

The National Library contains among its manuscripts, a copy of the celebrated inscription of *Ta-Ya*, the most ancient to be found in all the empire of China, and remarkable not only for its high antiquity, but also for the singular form of its characters. This inscription, sent from Pekin by LE PERE AMIOT, confirms the veracity of that which Dr. HAGAR published last year in London, in his magnificent Introduction to Chinese, and which he drew from a Japanese Encyclopædia, written in Chinese characters, and printed in Japan. What is still more interesting is, that this copy contains the explication of every ancient character, made by the most skilful antiquarians of China, in modern Chinese characters, which Dr. Hagar is shortly about to publish, together with the French translation made by Father Amiot.

Citizen BRONGNIART, Director of the National Manufactory of Porcelain, at Sevres, has lately presented to the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the Institute a painting on glass, perfectly executed, and of dimensions far surpassing all that has been hitherto done in this kind. He has shewn the process employed in this operation, and in general, the means made use of in the manufactory of Sevres, to obtain colours which are not to be changed by fire. Among the patterns which he presented, two bouquets of roses painted on porcelain were particularly distinguished; their colours are so well preserved that, although one of them underwent the action of fire, it was impossible to distinguish the slightest alteration, even in the most delicate shades.

The improvements with Citizen Brongniart has introduced into the fabrication of porcelains, and the good taste which presides in the forms employed by him, are equally remarkable.

A society has been lately formed at Paris, on a large scale, entitled "*Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*;" or, a Society designed to encourage the Efforts of National Industry. The labours of this society, although fixed at Paris as its centre, will embrace the whole extent of the republic, and all the departments will share alike in the benefits which it proposes to distribute. Its objects and intentions are, to collect from all parts discoveries and inventions useful or necessary to the progress of the arts; to bestow annual encouragements, either by prizes, by gratuities; or, lastly, by taking a certain number of subscriptions for such memoirs as shall explain the detail of new inventions; to propagate instruction, either by giving greater publicity to useful discoveries, or by drawing up manuals on different objects of the arts, or by inviting an assemblage of the lights of theory with the results of practice, or, lastly, by constructing at its own charge, and distributing among the public in general, and particularly among the workshops, such machines, instruments, and apparatus, as are frequently lost for want of publicity, or of execution; to direct certain essays and experiments calculated to ascertain the utility of such models as are likely to produce great advantages; to relieve distinguished artists, unfortunately reduced in their circumstances; to collect and unite by new ties of affinity all such as by their situation in life, their taste, and their talents, feel an interest in the progress of the arts, or may successfully contribute to it; and, lastly, to become the centre of similar institutions, which are already desired and called for in the principal manufacturing cities of the republic. To attain the proposed objects, a number of committees will be formed, consisting of men the most enlightened in the knowledge of the arts; these committees will divide among them all the branches of industry; they will be authorized to receive and to examine inventions and discoveries; to propose subjects of prizes; to pronounce on the competition of candidates; and, in a word, to prepare the whole labour. A committee of correspondence will be established to maintain a connection through all the cities of the republic; to collect facts, and disseminate knowledge. A committee of expence will be likewise appointed, consisting of

citizens of established character, for activity and generous philanthropy, to regulate the expenditure of monies, and which will, periodically, give an account of its labours. The minister of the interior has been pleased to offer a place of meeting, for the different departments of this society. It is proposed to have two general meetings in the year. Each member to contribute to it annually not less than thirty-six francs. The minister of the interior, and several members of the National Institute, as well as of other learned societies, have set an example, by subscribing the first for an establishment, all the efforts of which will conduce to the public prosperity, and will be a monument raised by the national spirit to the glory of French industry. This society held a general sitting, in which, after having agreed upon the plan of their organization, they nominated Citizen CHAPTAL, Minister of the Interior, President; and FROCHOT, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, Vice president; they likewise appointed the Committees of Disbursements, of the Mechanical Arts, of the Chemical Arts, of Agriculture, of the Arts relative to Domestic Economy, and of those relative to Commerce.

[The following Communication came to hand too late to appear in its proper place, and we were unwilling to defer it on account of the interesting nature of its contents.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FINDING amongst my astronomical friends as well as in the public in general a very high degree of solicitude respecting the appearance, situation, and other attendant circumstances of the newly-discovered planet, the Ceres Ferdinandia, I think it right to send to your useful Magazine the latest situation amongst the neighbouring stars, that the month will admit; that your readers may be enabled by a common night-glass, or a pocket telescope and a little attention, to ascertain it. If an imaginary line is drawn from the star Theta Leonis, through Beta or the Lion's Tail, and continued to the same distance to the left a little above that termination, a cluster of stars will be seen forming an equilateral triangle; the two western-most stars being of the fourth magnitude, and the other point of the triangle formed by a star of very minute size. This last star forms also a smaller equilateral triangle with two stars of minute size, nearer to it than the larger ones (of

(of the fourth magnitude). The Ceres, on the fifteenth instant (March) was to the east of the smaller point of the equilateral triangle; I saw it on that evening, and have regularly traced it on the sixteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, and this evening, the twenty-fifth, when it is arrived between the two westernmost stars of the fourth magnitude. By continuing this line, it will be very easily perceived, for several evenings to come.

The Planet appears as large as most of the stars in its neighbourhood. It is calculated to be about half as large as the moon; and to be one third of the distance between Mars and Jupiter from the sun.

It performs its period round the sun in four and a half of our years.

Discovered by M. Piazzi, of Palermo, in Sicily, on the first of January, 1801. It has been named Ceres Ferdinandia, in honour of the Goddess of Corn, the Protectress of Sicily, and the reigning Monarch of that island and Naples.

I have examined this Planet with magnifying powers from forty to one thousand times, but hesitate in asserting, that I can see it with a disc or decisive magnitude, as I can the Georgium Sidus.

42, Conduit street, I am, Sir,
Hanover-square, Your's, &c.
March 25th, 1802. W. WALKER,
Lecturer on the Eidouranon.

The following is the Right Ascension and Declination of the Planet, by M. Zach, at Gotha, for the Commencement of the next Month; and a Map of the Stars, as described in the foregoing Paper.

				March, 1802.					
		Rt. Ascension in Times.	Rt. Ascension in Degrees.	Declination North.	25	22	21	20	15
April	3	12 ^h . 0'. 12"	180°. 3	18°. 6'					
	6	11. 57. 54	179. 29	18. 9½					
	9	55. 45	178. 56	18. 10					
	12	53. 46	178. 26	18. 9					
	15	51. 37	177. 59	18. 5					
	18	50. 20	177. 35	17. 59					

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

				No. of Cases.					No. of Cases.
TYPHUS	-	-	-	34	Scrophula	-	-	-	8
Peripneumonia Notha	-	-	-	4	Opthalmia	-	-	-	7
Catarrhus	-	-	-	13	Morbi Infantiles	-	-	-	32
Rheumatismus	-	-	-	9	Diarrhoea	-	-	-	19
Tussis cum Dyspnœa	-	-	-	25	Phthisis is by no means a prevalent disease in London, at least among the lower class of its inhabitants. Several instances of it, however, have occurred since the publication of the last report.				
Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	-	-	11					
Hæmoptoe	-	-	-	2					
Dyspepsia	-	-	-	18	It is not reasonable to believe, that a tubercular affection of the lungs has ever yet been radically cured, or that it ever will be by any future melioration or advancement of the medical art. The remedies, such as digitalis, milk diet, sailing, swinging, living in a cow-house, &c. may alleviate the trouble-				
Hypochondriasis	-	-	-	5					
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	7					
Menorrhagia	-	-	-	8					
Fluor Albus	-	-	-	6					
Amenorrhœa	-	-	-	28					
Ascites	-	-	-	2					
Anasarca	-	-	-	7					
Epilepsia	-	-	-	5					
Hysteria	-	-	-	3					

troublesome symptoms of the disease, and retard its progress towards a fatal conclusion; but it is merely because all of them possess in common the property of moderating the rapidity of the circulation, and of deducting from a morbid excess of irritability.

It is not unlikely that the atmosphere of a cow-house, may be of advantage to a phthisical patient from the mildness of its temperature, but still more in consequence of its being in a considerable degree deoxygenated, by the carbonated and azotic exhalations from the lungs and skin of its vaccine inhabitants.

Diseases of a similar outward appearance, are often confounded as to their cause and essential nature. Pulmonic affections, such as cough, difficulty of breathing, pain and oppression on the breast, with other concomitant symptoms, when they occur in young persons, generally imply a too great susceptibility of the lungs, and of course require a proportionate subtraction of external stimulus. In order to preserve the due state of excitement, the strength of the exciting power ought invariably to be lowered in the same degree, as the constitutional excitability is raised above the proper standard.

In consequence of this circumstance it will be generally found, that in consumptive cases which occur at an early period of life, the aerial contamination of London will prove more wholesome and salutary, than even the pure and virgin breezes of the country. The flame of human life, like that of a common fire, will burn longer, although not so bright, in an air which possesses a small, than in that which is over-charged with a superabundant proportion of its vital ingredient.

On the other hand, the asthmas and catarrhs of the advanced in life, being for the most part connected with a reduced excitability, require and are uniformly relieved by a seasonable departure from the metropolis.* The influence of the air will appear highly important, when we consider that it operates upon us incessantly, without even a momentary intermission; and that it is imbibed not merely by the lungs, but also by every one of

the myriad of mouths that open upon the surface of the body.

A remarkable case has lately occurred of a general eruption and discoloration of the skin, attended with an almost intolerable itching, which, according to the patient's account of it, seems to have originated from a violent shock she received from the sudden and unexpected death of a beloved friend, that was accompanied with circumstances of peculiar horror. She never was affected in a similar manner before, and her present cutaneous disease came on without any other apparent cause, almost immediately after the melancholy event alluded to.

Typhus has once more assumed a very formidable aspect; and threatens, as the summer heat advances, to spread its pestilential influence still more widely among the poor inhabitants of this crowded capital.—This disease has already been so much the subject of observation, that it is scarcely necessary or even possible, to say much more of any importance with regard to it. After the stomach and intestines have been thoroughly cleansed, there can be no doubt that wine and washing are the *cardinal* remedies. The doses of the former ought to be regulated, in a certain degree, by the constitution and previous habits of the patient. It should, however, be remarked, that this remedy is in general both too scantily and too tardily administered. In fever, the time is so short in which any thing effectual can be done; that it is the incumbent and urgent duty of a physician, to waste not a single instant, in delaying to act with that degree of energy, which is proportionate to the malignant nature of the disease, and to the alarming rapidity of its progress. The fearful and feeble practitioner who lets his patient die, is as much to be censured, as if he had actually *put him to death* by the rashness and extreme violence of his treatment. Between positive and negative murder, there exists no important moral distinction.

With regard to the washing of the patient, the reporter thinks it right to remark, that in a great variety of trials, he has found more benefit and less inconvenience from the application of tepid than of cold water. By tepid, he means water warmed only so far, as not to excite any sensation either of heat or cold. It acts merely as an ablution, which clears the skin of that invisible filth which is calculated not merely to protract and aggravate, but even to induce the existence of fever in the constitution. This, in a still greater degree, must be the case, when, as

* In these remarks, the author will appear to have adopted, to a certain extent, the theory of the celebrated Brown. However imperfect and unfinished this theory may be in some respects, the division of all the general diseases of the system into *sthenic* and *asthenic*, is so clearly just, as to preclude even the possibility of rational disputation.

in typhus, the perspirable matter is itself contagious, and, of course, if suffered to remain and accumulate, cannot fail to remain upon the patient and thus lengthen the period and augment the danger of the disease.

Tepid water is better adapted than cold, for diminishing heat as well as other febrile symptoms, in proportion as it is more effectual in cleansing the skin, and producing a salutary evaporation from its surface. Hence it is, that in some cases warm ablution proves a more powerful refrigerant than cold.

It is not impossible that this remark may excite the same degree of disapprobation and censure, as have fallen to the lot of some others that have occurred in these reports.

In consequence of the freedom with which he has advanced opinions, the result of much reflection and widely ex-

tended observation, the reporter has subjected himself to invectives the most bitter, and to calumnies the most cruel and unjust. To these calumnies and invectives, he will content himself with replying in the words of a manly and spirited writer.

“ If I have hazarded any thing new, or contrary to received opinions, it has been from a thorough conviction of its truth, however dangerous to fame and fortune, both which I know are more easily acquired by complying with the world, than attempting to reform it: but it must be somebody equally indifferent to both, as I am, who will venture to tell such truths as are more likely to recoil and hurt the author, than to convince and conciliate the bulk of mankind.”

See Dr. Cadogan's Dissertation on the Gout and all Chronic Diseases.

East-street, Red Lion-square,

March 25, 1802.

J. R.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ARBUETHNOT, Alex. and Richard Brachen, Philpot lane, London, and Birmingham, merchants. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
 Allen, Peter, Nantwich, innholder. (Royle, Chester)
 Anderson, John, Church street, Southwark, twine-spinner. (Lowton, Gray's inn)
 Bakewell, Rob. Grydges street, Covent garden, coffee-house keeper. (Jennings, Great Shire lane)
 Blaise, Ralph, Liverpool, grocer. (Williamson, Liverpool)
 Butler, Wm. Weldon, linen-draper. (Field, Friday street)
 Bower, Edward, New Mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Bottle, Robert, formerly of Woolwich, excise-officer, afterwards of Warren street, Fitzroy square, late of Great Warner street, Clerkenwell green, distiller, &c. (Barnes, Clifford's inn)
 Bickerton, Sarah, Great Yarmouth, hofier. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
 Bates, Thomas, Wellbeck street, auctioneer, &c. (Walthew, Lower Seymour street)
 Comber, Richard, Lewes, watchmaker. (Palmer and Pugh, Bartlett's buildings)
 Collier, William Leigh, within Pensington, corn-dealer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
 Clegg, Samuel, Joseph, and John Whitby, Liverpool, merchants. (Greaves, Liverpool)
 Cobb, John, Wisbeach, St. Peters, in the Isle of Ely, millwright. (Wortham and Stephenson, Castle street, Holborn)
 Coombs, Ebenezer, St. James's street, Stationer. (Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet street)
 Clegg, John, and John Prince, Watling street, Ware-houlemen. (Hurst, Furnival's inn)
 Collins, Henry, and Richard Ireland Gifford, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, skimmers and glue-makers. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)
 Dike, George, Abingdon street, shoemaker. (Brown, Little Friday street)
 Donaldson, Robert, Liverpool, haberdasher. (Batten and Annie, Temple)
 Dyer, Jonah, Wotton-under-edge, spinning machine-maker. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
 Du Bois, John Frederick, and James (firm, William, John Frederick, and James Du Bois) Alderman's walk, merchants. (Harman, Wine Office court)
 Every, Samuel, Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
 Eme, John, Stoneyhurst, cotton-spinner. (Edge, Manchester)
 Foggan, Robert, Salford, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester)
 Frazer, Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer. (Parather and son, London street)

Guyer, Richard, Gracechurch street, hatter. (Messrs. Weston, Fenchurch street)
 Gill, George, Warrington, merchant. (Blackstock, Temple)
 Graham, Launcelot, William and Thomas, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
 Green, John, Cumberland street, Curtain road, butcher. (Wild, Warwick square)
 Harris, Henry, Waller row, Lambeth, umbrella-maker. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square)
 Horsley, Matthew Coates, formerly of Calcutta, now of Broad street, London, partner with George Gower and Thomas Gower, merchants. (Newell, Essex street)
 Hope, Henry, Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)
 Hatfield, John Westby, Falmouth, warehouseman. (Carpenter and Guy, New inn)
 Hobart, John, Warwick street, Golden square, musical instrument-maker. (Frazer, Gray's inn)
 Hunter, Peter, Durham, scrivener. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething lane)
 Harris, Joseph, Holywell street, Strand, salesman. (Bexwell, George street, Minorities, and Keys, James court, Bury street, St. Mary Axe)
 Howett, John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter and builder. (Richardson, New inn)
 Johnson, Thomas, Ouzo-Fleet, near Howden, Yorkshire. (Huxley, Temple)
 Johnson, Joseph, Manchester, merchant. (Cheahyre and Walker, Manchester)
 Keeves, John, Chandos street, Covent garden. (Johnson, Southampton court, Queen's square)
 Kingston, James, Duke street, Manchester square, surgeon, &c. (Walthew, Lower, Seymour street)
 Kindon, John, Bristol, cabinet-maker. (Blandford and Sweet, London)
 Lyon, James, Savage gardens, merchant. (Atcheson, Ely place)
 Like, Thomas, Old Brompton, Middlesex, builder. (Harvey, Currier street)
 Lewes, John, Lower Burgh, Cherley, cotton-spinner. (Wilton, Castle court, Houlston)
 Mc Garry, Michael, Bell Wharf, Shadwell, victualler and shop-keeper. (Beetham, Bouvrie street, Fleet street)
 Milne, Richard Rochdale, scrivener. (Sykes, New inn)
 Maskery, William, Lane-end, Stafford, mercer. (Mathews and Good, Gough square)
 Morris, William, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackstock, Temple)
 Mc Kennan, Gilbert, Liverpool, ironmonger. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
 Maunders, Robert, Exeter, wine-merchant. (Sykes, New inn)
 Mills, John, Macclesfield, hat-manufacturer. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monument yard)
 Miah, John, Aylham, Norfolk, merchant. (Townsend, Staples inn)
 Newton, Samuel, Manchester, cornfactor. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Newlan,

Newlan, James, (partner with John Fish, junior) New-castle-upon-Tyne, soap-maker. (Shelton, Sessions House, London)

Parquet, Emanuel, Somer's Town, distiller. (Seymour, Margaret street, Cavendish square)

Pedlar, Henry, Bath, woollen-draper. (Richardson, New Inn)

Platt, George, Weaky in Saddleworth, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane)

Palmer, Worrall, Holbeach, draper, &c. (Mason, Curfitor street)

Piercy, George, Cockermouth, woollen-manufacturer. (Wordworth, Staples inn)

Rothwell, John, Nottingham, hosier. (Rider, 123, Fetter lane)

Reppon, Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Rusell, Edward, Maidstone, hop-merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)

Stacey, Thomas, Newgate street, linen-draper. (Brown, Little Friday street)

Simpson, Joseph, Colchester, brazier. (Sanderford, Palfgrave place)

Stewart, Adam, Liverpool, merchant. (Ellames, Liverpool)

Stockwell, Charles, Shelf, Halifax, scribbling-miller; Cha. Hemingway, Leeds, roper; James Haigh, Shelf, farmer; Samuel Stockwell, Halifax, yeoman; John Baker, Leeds, dyer; and John Rogerton, Leeds, dyer, (trading under the firm of Stockwell and Co.) (Gleadhill, Lothbury)

Swainson, Richard, and John Gardner, Liverpool, grocers. (Blackstock, Temple)

Strickland, Thomas, and Swinton, C. Holland, Liverpool, merchants. (Keightley, Liverpool)

Scott, Charles Elliot, Upper Berkeley street, bookseller. (Smith and Henderson, Great Prescott street)

Twainley, Edw. Swansea, baker. (Kenderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn)

Taylor, John, and John Hudson, Bordesley, near Birmingham, factors and locksmiths. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)

Underwood, John, Great Marlbro' street. (Hannum, Piazza Chambers, Covent garden)

Wallis, John Emlenton, Colchester, merchant. (Sanderford, Palfgrave place)

Winton, Philip, Jamaica House, Bermondsey, victualler. (Balfert, Webber row, Blackfriars)

Wainwright, John, Liverpool, gun-maker. (Blackstock, Temple)

Williams, William, Cowbridge, shopkeeper. (Lewes and Jones, Gray's inn)

Watts, James, junior, Bristol, biscuit-baker. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn)

Williams, Henry, Crickhowell, Brecon, scrivener. (Jones and Page, Nag's Head court, Grace Church street)

Wright, William, Manchester, liquor-merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor street)

Webb, Charles, Broms Grove, scrivener. (Neeld and Fladgate, Norfolk street)

Williamson, Thomas, Holbeach, grocer. (Baxters and Mar in, Furnival's inn)

Webster, Arthur, Belper, Derbyshire, baker. (Lowton, Temple)

Woodall, Picket Row, Cumberland, hatter. (Pearson, Staple's inn)

Woodbridge, Stephen, New Brentford, stationer. (Mills, Fly place)

Williams, Griffith, Tooty street, cheesemonger. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Essex street)

Wooden, Robert, Pincock-mill, miller. (Blackstock, Temple)

Yendote, John, West Monkton, Somersetshire, mealman. (Reeks, Wellestons square)

Young, Thomas, Ripon, grocer. (Lodington, Secondaries Office, Temple)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Achdale, Samuel, Blossom street, Spital fields, cooper, March 30

Asheton, Tho. Nelson, Liverpool, merchant, &c. March 22

Ashcroft, Wm. Knowlsey, earthenware-manufacturer. April 5

Armitage, Rich. New Pond street, ironmonger, April 3

Atris, Jos. and Wm. Taylor, Oxford, corn-dealers, April 8

Buddle, Wm. junior, Chimes street, St. Giles's, carpenter, May 10

Boubyer, Wm. Bristol, malster, March 29

Bullivant, Abraham, Aylshall, victualler, April 19

Beaumont, Rich. and Stephen Vickerman, Healy Butts, South Crossland, clothiers, March 24

Beaumont, Wm. Healy Butts, South Crossland, clothier, March 24

Bell, Tho. Temple, and John Robson, Crutched-friars, coffee-house, May 16

Bowen, Tho. and George Padmore, Wimbledon, callico-printers, May 10

Baker, Tho. and John Sherland, Exeter, woollen-draper, April 17

Baker, Jonathan, Cannon street, sugar-factor, May, 1

Bower, Charles, Carey street, scrivener, April 30

Bowers, Edward, and Arthur Reid, Bedford street, Covent garden, tailors, April 23

Brade, Wm. and Wm. Storey, Preston, joiners, &c. jointly and separately, April 6

Payley, Wm. Bristol, linen-draper, April 15

Bewick, John, junior, Monkwearmouth-shore, butcher, April 7

Clapp, Charles, Exeter, ironmonger, March 15

Crowles, Charles, North Audley street, upholster, May 15

Chambers, Rich. Salford, brewer, March 20

Cunningham, Wm. Great Prescott street, wine-merchant, &c. March 23

Cooke, Samuel, junior, Marlbro', clothier, March 25

Chamley, Tho. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer, surviving partner of Jonathan Dixon, deceased, April 5

Clark, Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, April 5

Court, Charlotte, and Alex. Webster Court, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, merchants, May 4

Churley, Matthew, Tokenhouse yard, factor, April 30

Eccles, Tho. and Barnard Tho. Holbrook, Watling street, warehousemen, March 6

Eglin, Septimus, and Sarah Pepsys, Chifwell street, book-feller, April 24

Emet, John, Hedder within Aighton, cotton-spinner, April 5

Friend, John, Bermondsey street, fell-monger, March 23

Flower, Francis, St. Paul's Church yard, haberdasher, May 1

Fozard, James, senior, Letitia, and James the younger, Park lane, stable-keeper, April 6

Farmer, Thomas, Coventry, saddler, April 7

Franco, Abram, Haim, America square, merchant, April 13

Green, Wm. Crooked lane, warehouseman, April 3

Golding, Joseph, Bridport, twine-maker, March 17

Goodrich, Lemuel, Leicester, hosier, March 19

Gates, Rich. Saffron hill, baker, May 8

Galliers, Jane, St. John street, West Smithfield, baker, May 11

Gadd, Emanuel, Taunton, druggist, April 19

Hale, Wm. Monmouth, timber-merchant, March 22

Hughes, Tho. Liverpool, tailor, April 7

Hoade, Tho. Chertsey, dealer, March 23

Hillhead, Rich. Horsham, victualler, May 4

Hartfink, John Casper, Julius Hutchinson, and Wm. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, April 30

Hopwood, Daniel, Union street, St. Mary le bone, grocer, April 3

Hall, Edward, Rochester, Taylor, &c. April 30

Hawke, Francis, Sheffield, filesmith, April 14

Hoade, Thomas, Chertsey, dealer, March 1

Hoyte, Henry, Ilminster, grocer, &c. April 16

Ireland, Wm. (Ireland, Calvert, and Co.) Lancaster, merchants, separate estate, March 18

Ireland, Wm. Nath. Calvert, James Overend, and Corney Tomlinson, Lancaster, merchants, April 12

Ireland, Calvert, Overend, and Tomlinson, Lancaster, merchants, separate estate of Nathaniel Calvert, April 12

Ireland, Calvert, Overend, and Tomlinson, Lancaster, merchants, separate estate of Corney Tomlinson, May 17

Johnston, James, parish of St. James, Westminster, brewer, May 1

Jones, Hannah, Dolgoch, malster, April 9

Jacob, Harry and Joseph, Milford, ship-builders, April 11

Kemble, Samuel, and Wallerspens, Norfolk street, merchants, separate estate of Wallerspens, March 4

Kohne, Nicholas, And Boyson, and John C. Shalch, Bishopsgate street, merchants, March 10

Knowles, James Greenhead, Huddersfield merchant, April 14

Leever, Armand, Finch lane, merchant, March 13

Le Legg, Shields, Portsea, shoemaker, March 27

Levy, Israel, Lambeth road, merchant, April 3

Lamb, Wm. Manchester, druggist, April 12

Morville, George, Lancaster, merchant, March 15

Meredith, James, Hereford, linen-draper, March 23

Malcolm, Samuel, Old Broad street, broker, April 3

Newall, Tho. Duckenfield, cotton-manufacturer, March 17

Nalder, Francis, Snaresbrook, victualler, March 23

Newman, Thomas, Exeter Change, optician, April 3

Obbins, Silvester, junior, Boston, carpenter, March 23

Ollenranshaw, Wm. Stafford, shoemaker, April 5

Perry, Robert, and T. Andrews, George Brewhouse, Hackney, brewers, March 13

Pereirei, Ab. Mendes, and Hermenegild Castellan, Old Bethlem, merchants, March 23

Partington, James, Fen court, Fenchurch street, merchant, April 3

Philip, Hambly Robert, Flushing, Cornwall, warehouseman, March 24

Partonage, Samuel, Manchester, Plumber, &c. April 29

Randall, Chadd, Liverpool green, coal-merchant, March 30

Roberts, Henry, Standen, John Roberts, Newport, and Mark Gregory, King's Arms yard, bankers, March 22

Rackfraw, Joseph, Henley on Thames, grocer, April 3

Rawson, John, Leicester, hatter and hosier, March 30

Routhledge, John and William, Manchester, cotton-spinners, April 14

Richardson, Jasper, Carlisle, grocer, April 21

Royle, Jeremiah, and Thomas Peach, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, April 15

Shepherd, Tho. Osborne, Dorset, miller, &c. March 16

Stanton, Tho. Ironmonger lane, factor, May 1

Stewart, Wm. Doncaster, hawker, April 3

Shivers, Tho. Nicholas lane, merchant, June 12

Shaw, James, Tongewitte Haulgh, whitster, April 3

Smith, Robert, the younger, late of London, merchant, April 3

Troughton, Edw. and Wm. Carlhalton, tailors, March 27

Weller, Wm. Waterley, Deptford, miller, May 15

White, James, and Jonas Fish, junior, Devizes, clothiers, March 25

Williams, John, Abingdon, carrier, May 1

Waller, Robert, Plymouth dock, hatter, April 7

Williams, Griffith, Pentre Gwafaney, scrivener, April 3

Wood, John, Hayhead, Stafford, malster, April 19

Walker, James, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, April 20

Wells, Tho. junior, Robertsbridge, ironworker, April 12

Wood, Abraham, Scotland yard, victualler, April 10

Wienholt, John Birket, Old Swan, merchant, surviving partner of Sarah Wienholt, April 24

Yates, Tho. Stockport, partner with Tho. Lewes, late of Manchester, muslin-manufacturers, April 10

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In March, 1802.

FRANCE.

EUROPE at large seems dissatisfied with many of the late measures of the Chief Consul, particularly his acquisition of the island of Elba from Tuscany, and his election to the Presidency of the Italian Republic; but the dissatisfaction will probably terminate for the present in empty murmurs.

The French Minister of Police, Fouché, has sent a letter to a Prefect of one of the departments (a similar letter in all probability has been sent to every other Prefect) relative to the emigrants. The strictest vigilance is enforced with respect to them; "and though my instructions upon this subject," says the Minister, "have always been so precise as to render it unnecessary to add any thing to them at present, it is proved that it is not useless to repeat them."

The French Government have made uncommon efforts to complete the remainder of the armament, which they have destined to the West Indies. Spain and Holland have been rendered tributary to this important object; and, notwithstanding the different squadrons which have sailed from various ports of France, Spain, and Holland, there is another expedition for Guadaloupe, preparing at Brest, so that the plan for the restoration of order on the other side of the Atlantic is executing with a promptness and vigour which are likely to insure it success.

The French Journals received on the 18th of March contain dispatches from General Leclerc and Admiral Villaret of the 9th of February, with full details respecting the expedition to St. Domingo, where it has been necessary to use force against Toussaint, notwithstanding the supposed understanding between the French Government and the Negro-chief. From these dispatches it appears, that when the squadron arrived off Guadaloupe, they learned the events that had occurred there, and thence the General and Admiral, fearing opposition, concerted measures accordingly. The sailors and troops were separated into three divisions—the first under the orders of Rear-admiral Latouch, to debark at Port-au-prince a corps of the army, the command of which the General in Chief gave to General Rauder; the second to serve under the orders of Captain Magon; to debark at the Bay of Manceville, the division of General Rochambeau, and to second his attack upon Fort

Dauphin; the rest of the naval force, and the forces that General Leclerc had reserved, to the Cape and the neighbouring quarters, the most important points in the colony.

General Rochambeau, on the 2d of February, debarked at Maloniere, and was opposed by a crowd of Blacks, who were however soon dispersed, and the army took possession of Fort Liberty, where they found 150 pieces of cannon; and, among the papers of the place, the orders of Toussaint, to sink all ships that might appear, and to hold out to the last.

On the 1st of February, Leclerc, General in Chief, and the Admiral, with the greatest part of the army and navy, arrived off the battery of Picolet. A cutter approaching it, received the whole force of the battery. A Mulatto, named Sangos, exercising the office of Captain of the Port at the Cape, went, however, on board the Ocean, the Admiral's ship: but, instead of consenting to pilot her into the Cape, he declared that the Black General Christophe had ordered him to acquaint the Commander, that the Whites would be massacred, and the city set on fire, the instant the squadron attempted the harbour, if the French refused to wait the return of a courier, whom he had sent to Toussaint Louverture. The General in Chief, Leclerc, wished to write to Christophe, to inform him of the friendly intentions of the Chief Consul, and to attempt to bring him back to his duty, by explaining what was due to a soldier and a Frenchman. Ensign Lebrun was charged with this delicate mission; the Captain of the Port was kept on board; and the fleet stood off and on. On the 4th, Ensign Lebrun brought back the answer of General Christophe, containing an absolute refusal to receive the army, and a positive resolution to burn the city, in case the French persisted. Christophe had formally declared that he would receive no orders but from Toussaint. A deputation of the inhabitants of the Cape went also on board the French Admiral, begging him to desist, as the city would be otherwise destroyed. In the mean time, the twenty-four hours requested for the answer of Toussaint elapsed, while all private accounts agreed that he was in the city, or at least in the neighbourhood, the invisible spring of all the movements that had taken place. The General in Chief then sent back the deputation, ordering the Mayor to read to

his

O O

his fellow-citizens the proclamation of the Chief Consul, and explain to them the perfidious intentions of their Chiefs:—Cæsar Telemachus, a Negro, performed that duty with the most heroic courage. From that moment it was necessary to give up all hopes of saving the city. While the debarkation was going on from the frigates, two ships were ordered to present themselves at the entrance of the harbour, to draw upon them the attention of the enemy. A fire of cannon and bombs was immediately opened on these vessels. The approach of night obliged the fleet to retire from the coast, when the reflection from the horizon announced that the city was on fire, and the French troops were obliged the whole night to witness this scene, without being able to lend any assistance. On the following day, the French Admiral, taking advantage of the first breeze, made for the harbour, ordering all the ships to follow him. The forts were abandoned, and the squadron anchored at the Mole without damage. The ships' crews were immediately disembarked. The French troops arrived in time to save the lower parts of the city, other corps of them having taken possession of all the country between the Cape and Fort Dauphin.

At three in the afternoon of the 4th the General reached Port Margot. The disembarkation was effected near that of Limbe. The enemy had one battery, which played upon the French, but they landed without loss. The advanced guard reached the river about two o'clock. General Christophe was posted within half a league of them, at Morne-English; General Hardy, with his division, moved to that point: at half a league on the road to the Cape, he met the incendiaries, who had come to set fire to the settlements. General Leclerc arrived with the advanced guard at the Cape, to put an end to the firing kept up between the troops disembarked and the blacks. The rebels, however, had set fire to the Cape Town by General Christophe's orders. Two expeditions were on their march for Port-de-Paix and the Mole.

The Proclamation of the Chief Consul to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, assures them of their freedom being secured, whatever be their origin, or whatever their colour; states, that all nations have respected the French, that faction had ceased at home; and recommends to them to receive the French as friends and brothers. "The Government (proceeds this document) sends you the Captain General Leclerc: he has brought with him a strong force for protecting you against your enemies

and the enemies of the Republic. If you are told these forces are destined to wrest from you your liberty, answer, the Republic will not permit it to be taken from us."

In the ridiculous letter of Bonaparte to Toussaint, written in the REGAL STILE, he announces the appointment of his ("our") brother-in-law, Leclerc, as Captain General and Chief Magistrate of the Colony, and assures Toussaint of his ("our") esteem and sense of the eminent services rendered by him to the French people. General Leclerc, notwithstanding the opposition of Toussaint, sent him his children, whom he carried out from France, along with the Chief Consul's letter, and at the same time made known to him that he would take on himself to receive his submission.

The Definitive Treaty, which may be expected soon to arrive at the Court of St. James's, is said, in the official French paper, the *Moniteur*, to have been acceded to by all parties for more than a fortnight, and the delay of the ratification is thrown upon the British Minister. This, with the exception of a few points, may probably have been the case; but we believe that both the French and English Governments have been alike disposed to procrastination; the former, that it may take advantage of the Hanoverian dispute concerning the German indemnities; and the latter, because so great is the change in the power of France since the commencement of the discussion upon the Treaty, that it would seem but equitable that the basis of the Preliminaries should, in some measure, vary also, and in favour of Great Britain. We have asserted, that France has gained a large accession of important territory during the negotiation itself, and has consequently added, in a greater degree, to the danger arising from her gigantic and enormous bulk, than she has ever attained from the conquests of the most splendid campaign of which she can boast.

The Vice-president of the Italian Republic has published a decree, by which the French Calendar is abolished, and the old, or Gregorian, Calendar is restored, "out of respect to the habits of the people, and especially for religious worship."

SWITZERLAND.

Authentic intelligence is arrived from Berne, dated the 1st of March, which states, that this Republic has at length another Constitution assigned to it, by which it would appear, *theoretically*, to be more independent of France than heretofore; but its *practice* yet remains to be proved. Its chief officers are not yet appointed:

pointed: General Thureau is still in the Valais. The following are the leading features of the New Constitution:—The Helvetic Republic is one.—Every Citizen has the right of settling in any Canton of the Republic, and of exercising all the civil and political rights in the same manner as the Citizens of the canton.

Berne is the capital of Helvetia. The Helvetic territory is divided into 21 cantons. The ecclesiastical property in general can be employed only for establishments of religious instruction, or of charity.

There is a Central Administration of the Republic for the exercise of the National Sovereignty, and an Administration of the Cantons. The Administration of the Cantons is composed of a Diet and a Senate. The Diet is formed by the union of Representatives from all the cantons, in the following proportions:—Berne 6, Zurich 2, Lucerne 5, Uri 1, Schwitz 3, Unterwalden 1, Zug 1, Glarus 1, Soleure 2, Fribourg 3, Basle 2, Schaffhausen 1, Appenzel 2, Saint Gall 4, Turgovia 2, Argovia 2, Baden 2, Vaud 4, Grisons 1, Tessin 3, Valais 2—Total 50 Representatives. The Members of the Diet remain five years in office. The Diet is to assemble regularly every year on the 1st of March. It shall be extraordinarily convoked by the Senate when the majority of the cantons require it, or when itself shall judge that measure necessary. The President of the Diet shall be the Landamtman who is not in office. He has a casting vote, in case the votes shall be equally divided. A deputation of four Members from the Senate shall assist at the Diet, and shall take part in its deliberations, but without having a right to vote.

The Senate is composed of two Landamtman, two Stadtholders or Lieutenants, and twenty-six Counsellors. Each canton must have at least one Member in it. The Senate forms the projects of laws and regulations; and submits them to the sanction of the cantons. The two Landamtman and their Lieutenants have the direction of foreign affairs. The Senate names and recalls diplomatic agents, on a proposition from the Landamtman. The Landamtman in office is to receive a salary of 16,000 livres, Swiss currency; the second Landamtman, his two Lieutenants, and the Members of the Petty Council, 6000 livres; those of the Senate 4000. The Senate may adjourn for three months. During this interval the Petty Council exercises the executive power.

WEST INDIES.

For intelligence from St. Domingo see the article France.

Let our West India planters, slave-traders, merchants, and all those who have so long and so obstinately supported the traffic in the flesh and blood of their fellow-men, read the awful intelligence from St. Domingo, and tremble! Although the whites may again be partially successful; yet, from the frequent and vigorous risings of insulted humanity, in the persons of the blacks, it is not improbable that destruction ere long will overwhelm those, whose hearts have been so completely steeled against every principle of justice and mercy, and who appear to have adopted the maxim of the Chief Consul for their motto.—“Where slavery has been established, it shall remain established.”

TURKEY.

Authentic intelligence has arrived from Constantinople, dated the 25th of January, announcing from the last letters from Alexandria, that the English troops continued to occupy that place; their Commandant having strictly forbidden any vessel from leaving the port, and Turkish ships were also forbidden to enter it.

The murder of the Pacha of Belgrade has made a great impression on the Sultaun, and several Councils of State have been held in consequence. It is now confidently said, that an army of 60,000 men will march immediately against Pashwan Oglou, and the insurgents in Belgrade. Whether the Captain Pacha will command this army is, as yet, uncertain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The bustle of hostile preparations is still continued; a new press has commenced on the Thames, as well as in several of our sea-ports; a number of ships ordered to be paid off have received counter directions; and others, which were only on the stocks, are completing with all expedition. Marquis Cornwallis has certainly been instructed to demand an instantaneous and categorical answer as to the chief points in dispute, and to quit the seat of negotiation in case of no reply, or a manifest intention to delay the signature of the Definitive Treaty any longer. In the actual circumstances of the times all this is highly commendable, and we have no doubt will be productive of a happy issue, for an immediate ratification will be the consequence; the imbecility of every party, and on this the whole of our hopes depend, must prevent the renewal of hostilities.

Prussia has delivered an answer to the Elector of Hanover, upon the subject of the indemnities. His Prussian Majesty adheres to his former principles of carrying

rying into execution the plan of indemnifications, by means of secularizations. He seems by no means inclined to accede to the claims made in the Hanoverian note, and hints, that "to carry the proposed plan into execution, without delay, is of the utmost importance to the tranquillity and safety of the empire; but that this can never be done, if obstacles to it are continually produced by particular claims and pretensions to ecclesiastical territories, as it is well known that scarcely any territory exists in Germany to which such claims may not be made, the protracted discussion of which may occasion the most serious inquiry to the Empire in general."

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament has been as follows:—On the 17th of February the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the several accounts presented to the House by him, pursuant to his Majesty's Civil List, and that they do report as appears to them. Mr. Sutton (Attorney General to the Prince of Wales) observed, that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were vested in the Prince of Wales, from the moment of his birth. He stated, that the accumulation during the minority of the Prince, namely, from 1761 to 1783, would have amounted to 400,000*l*. The expence incurred for the education of his Royal Highness might be estimated at 100,000*l*. leaving a surplus of 300,000*l*. which, if vested in the funds would, at this day, amount to little short of 700,000*l*. The learned Gentleman concluded by expressing a wish, that this subject should be submitted to the investigation of the House. Mr. Fox said, that with respect to the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, he agreed almost with every word connected with the subject, uttered by the Hon Gentleman. He differed, however, from the Learned Gentleman in one particular. If his Royal Highness had a considerable claim on the public, he thought that it should be brought before the House of Commons, to decide the matter finally.

Mr. Pitt said, in the present state of the business it was not his intention to say more than a few words. The question had been stated with great propriety and ability by the Learned Member (Mr. Sutton) and it certainly became both the honour and justice of the House to put it in a state of inquiry. Mr. J. Nicols spoke in favour of the claims of the Prince of Wales. After which the Select Committee was appointed.

The Sheriffs of London, on the 18th

of February, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common council, praying that a regular market might be established for the sale of coals, for the purpose of preventing that monopoly and combination which at present enhance the price. The Petition was referred to a Select Committee. The same day the 2,000,000*l*. Loan Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Sir W. Elford, on the 22d of February, moved for an Account of the Duties paid on Printed Books imported during the last two years. The Bill to enlarge the Powers of the Lords Act was read a second time; and on the question for its committal being put, Mr. Nicholls said, that the Bill, if passed, would effect a change in the law of which many Gentlemen could scarcely have an idea.

The Committee of Supply was postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. W. Bootle, on the next day, gave notice of a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to compel parish officers to keep registers of parish children put out apprentices.—Col. Wood gave notice of a Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Qualifications of Persons holding Offices in Ireland.—In answer to a Question from Dr. Lawrence, Lord Hawkebury said, his Majesty's Ministers had received, from the Court of Denmark the Ratification of the Treaty between this country and Russia.

Mr. Tierney, on the 26th of February, presented a Petition from a set of persons calling themselves *German Jews*, residing in the City of London. It stated that their number had greatly increased within the last fifty years, that their poor, now become numerous, were prevented, by the tenets of their religion, from enjoying the benefits of parochial relief to which they were entitled. The Petition, therefore, concluded with praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Petitioners to tax themselves for the purpose of raising a fund for the support of their own poor. Ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a Petition from Dr. Smith, praying a compensation for his discovery of a successful preventive in cases of contagious diseases. The Petition was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Burton stated, that many lives were lost in a storm, in the year 1789, at the mouth of the Tyne, and a proposal was made by the people of South Shields for a model of a life-boat. A ship-builder at Durham invented a model, which was adopted, and according to which the life-boats now used at Scarborough, Lowest-

toffee, and other places on the coast, were built. He had a Petition from that person, praying a compensation, as the discovery was not of that kind which could reward him by the sale. The Petition was referred to a Select Committee.

On Friday, the 26th of February, being the last day for receiving private petitions, the House met at an early hour, when a variety of applications of a local nature were brought forward. Mr. Calcraft, in the absence of Mr. Lefevre, moved, that the Bookfellers and Printers' Petition be referred to a Committee, which was accordingly ordered. Mr. Vansittart moved for the Annual Account of the Increase or Diminution of the Salaries in all the different Public Offices, for the Year 1801—also ordered.

On the 1st day of March the Secretary at War withdrew the Army Estimates, in consequence of some irregularity contained therein, and obtained leave to present other estimates in their place. He then moved for an Estimate of the Expences of the Army Service, including the troops in guard and garrisons, and those in the plantations and colonies, and also the expences of the barrack department and foreign corps in the service of Great Britain, from March 25, 1802, to the end of the year.

Mr. Dickenson gave notice of a Motion on Thursday, for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Act suspending the Penalties of Non-resident Clergy. The Bill for making perpetual the Act allowing a Drawback on Rum, used as Stores in Merchant-vessels, and other articles, was read a third time and passed.

The next day the Secretary at War presented the Army Estimates, in the place of those which had been withdrawn. He said it was usual, at the commencement of a Session, to lay before the House the Army Estimates, preparatory to the several sums being voted for the service of the current year, but this year the custom had been departed from, and the Estimates for three months only had been granted. In the Committee of Supply he should bring forward a Motion founded on the Estimates now on the table.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the 25th and 41st of his present Majesty, Mr. Vansittart moved the following resolutions:—"That it was the opinion of the Committee, that the duty payable on cinnamon imported by the India Company, and on cassia, should cease and determine, that the duty on cinnamon (which had been heretofore 3s. per lb.) should be reduced to 1s. 6d. and that

the duty on cassia be raised from 4d. a lb. to 1s. These resolutions, among others, were agreed to.

On the 3d of March the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the Secretary at War proceeded to state, that the estimates now before the Committee were calculated for two months, and related only to certain particular branches of the service, being precisely on the same scale as those already voted; he should, therefore, in the first place, state to the House the number of the forces that would be asked to be kept up; and secondly, the expence that would be incurred. The total amount of the forces he estimated at 203,237 men. The total of the expence for the said term of two months, at 1,270,000l. On the Motion being put accordingly, for the first of the resolutions, viz. for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, from March 25th to May 25th, 1802, of 61,126 men. Mr. Elliot said, he should not feel himself justified in giving the present Motion his unqualified support, if he did not assign his reasons for so doing. A succession of events had occurred, since the discussion on the Preliminaries of Peace, alarming to this country, and menacing to the liberties of the world. He thought it necessary, at a crisis like the present, to cast off that prescription which Ministers would wish to impose on others, that, because they voted with them on the Preliminaries, they should still continue to give them their support. He opposed the Preliminaries, but he bowed with submission to the decision of the House—yet he still retained his former opinion. Experience proved to him that the Noble Lord (Hawkesbury), when he affixed his name to the Preliminaries, had sealed the glory of his country. In the present state of affairs he thought a war-establishment necessary, and should therefore vote for the Motion.

Lord Hawkesbury said, however apposite the Hon. Member's observations might be on other occasions, yet they were rather ill-timed at present. With respect to what the Hon. Gentleman had advanced personally towards his Lordship, he must assert, that he could not regret the part he had taken in the business—it was for the interest of the country, and for the general welfare of Europe.—Mr. Windham said, he should not be induced to rise, if it was not for what had fallen from the Noble Lord, as the speech of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Elliot) required no elucidation. He wished to know, if nothing had happened, since the Preliminaries had been

been signed, to place the country in the most awkward situation; and would the Noble Lord say, if the basis of the negotiation was changed, were those obliged to support it who voted for the Preliminaries? The events which had taken place had totally changed the nature of the Preliminaries. The tone and temper on which France acted, was for the purpose, he contended, of subverting and overturning this country. He conceived the situation of the country to be dreadful; there was an apathy and blindness that foreboded every thing discouraging. Every country on the Continent was at the mercy of France—her object was universal empire. The following members bore a share in the debate:—Mr. Cornwallis defended the Ministers; Mr. Baker, Lord Castlereagh, Dr. Lawrence supported the arguments adduced by Mr. Elliot and Mr. Windham, to whom the Attorney-general replied. The question was then put and carried, and the sums voted:—309,577*l.* for defraying the expence of 61,000 men for guards and garrisons in Great Britain; 423,000*l.* for 120,000 men for ditto in Ireland; 386,651*l.* for the plantations; 6,351*l.* for East India recruits; 41,189*l.* for fencibles in Great Britain; 34,013 for ditto in Ireland; 99,064*l.* for barracks in Great Britain; 59,307*l.* for foreign corps. The House then resolved itself into a committee of ways and means; and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, voted the sum of 1,000,000*l.* to his Majesty by loan in exchequer bills. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the account of the amount of pensions granted by his Majesty since the year 1786, which was ordered to be referred to the select committee on the civil list. Mr. Dickinson, the next day, moved for leave to bring in a bill for farther continuing the act passed last session respecting the non-residence of the clergy. In the committee it was his intention to move that the further continuance be limited to two or three months. Leave was accordingly given to bring in the bill. The report of the committee of the army estimates being brought up, Mr. Robson, after some observations, launched out into desultory matter on the different items, when he was called to order by the Speaker; but he proceeded, and observed that the country was completely drained of cash, as he had it from good authority, that Government *refused to pay one of its own acceptances*. The Speaker again interposed, and said that such a reflection was highly disorderly. A warm altercation ensued between Mr. Alexander, the Secretary at War, and

Mr. Robson (who declared the bill alluded to had been presented to the Sick and Hurt Office), and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; when the latter observed, that he had learned since he came into the House that a bill had been presented for the paltry sum of 19*l.* 7*s.* but, through some unfortunate mistake, was perhaps not paid. Mr. Robson said the smallness of the sum rendered the matter the more deserving of notice. After a desultory conversation, in which Dr. Lawrence and other members spoke, the Chancellor pledged himself, that he should bring the business before Parliament. The report was then agreed to, and the House, after disposing of the orders of the day, adjourned. The 5th of March, the American Treaty was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

The 8th of March, the non-residence penalty bill, the mutiny bill, and the bill for raising one million by exchequer bills, were read a second time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Monday he should move for a committee to consider the state of the corn-trade. The Right Hon. Gentleman then said, that, though he was not perfectly regular, he should take occasion to advert to an occurrence that had taken place on Thursday last. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robson) had charged the Government of the Country with insolvency. He said, that bills had been dishonoured at the public offices. On enquiry, it turned out, that the use of the plural number was wrong, and that this mighty charge amounted to no more than one bill for 19*l.* at the office of the Sick and hurt; but the non-payment of this arose not from inability to pay. It was an object at the Treasury not to suffer large sums to accumulate at the public offices, and therefore they might fall short; and he challenged any one to say, that notice of the demand had been made at the Treasury. Mr. Martin thought the smallness of the sum was no excuse, if, instead of 19*l.* it had been only 40*s.* or a very large sum; the bill in question was paid to the house in which he was concerned in the way of business; he knew nothing more of the affair. Mr. Robson, in consequence of what had passed on Thursday, thought it a justice to himself to make a matter, which he then incidently mentioned, the subject of a particular motion. The next day, after some further conversation, turning chiefly as to whether Mr. Robson made use of the word "insolvency," a division took place. For the motion for passing to the order of the day seventy-nine, against it two. The House having

having resolved itself into a committee of supply on the 10th of March, the following votes were passed, viz. that towards the support of 130,000 men for the navy, for two lunar months, ending the 26th of May, 1802; the following sums be voted to his Majesty, viz. for wages 481,000l.; for victualling expences 494,000l.; for wear and tear of ships 780,000l.; for ordnance for the sea-service 63,000l. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee of supply on the 12th of March, Mr. Elliott moved, that the sum of 140,400l. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the expences of the extraordinary of the navy for two months. After a few words from Mr. Robson and Mr. Jones, the motion was put and agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 15th of March, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the state of the corn-trade between Great Britain and Ireland. By the existing laws for regulating the corn-trade, the lowest exportation prices were fixed as follow, viz. the lowest exportation prices of wheat 45s. per quarter; rice and barley 33s.; oats 15s. 9d. Were Ireland even still a separate kingdom, it would in that case be expedient to alter these regulations, but being now united with us, it became indispensably necessary. He thought it was highly proper, that the export prices should be raised, at least, to the same amount as those prices stood with respect to foreign markets: Mr. Foster, Sir William Pulteney, Mr. Wilberforce, and Lord Hawkes-

bury, all spoke in favour of the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the 16th of March, Mr. Simeon brought up the bill for more effectually distinguishing and relieving the industrious poor; for controlling the accounts of overseers, and for the better preserving the lives of adjudged bastards. Mr. Sutton gave notice, that he should, on the 23d, submit a motion to the House respecting the claims of the Prince of Wales to the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Fox, on the same day, rose, and, after a pause, in which he appeared to be much agitated, addressed the House in a most affecting and matchless speech, to which we have given place in another part of this Magazine. After he had finished the eulogy of his departed friend, he moved that a new writ should be issued for the Borough of Tavistock, in the room of Lord John Russell, now Duke of Bedford—No speech in Parliament ever more deeply affected those who heard it, and the public at large.

The Livery of London have unanimously determined on a spirited petition against the INCOME TAX; and their example will doubtless be universally followed through the country. At a very numerous Common-hall, a string of excellent resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. Travers and Waithman, and carried with shouts of approbation, mixed with the strongest detestation of the party, in whom this and other odious measures have originated.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Six deputies have lately arrived in London, from Malta, bringing a Memorial, the object of which is to solicit his Britannic Majesty to retain possession of that island. The deputies are, the Marquis Testaferrata, of a very noble family, Grandee of Spain; Lieutenant Governor Castagna, deputy of the two cities of Bormolo and Seaglia; M. Cachia for Zickura, all in Malta; M. Mulia, Lieutenant Governor and First Senator of Gozo, an adjacent island; and two Maltese priests. The Memorial has been laid before Government; but nothing has yet transpired as to the result. The deputies dined lately with General Pigot, at his house in Hertford-street.

Total amount of the receipts of the Treasury in Ireland, for the year ending the fifth of January, 9,435,896l. 11s. 8d. of which the permanent revenue amounted to 2,134,253l. and the stamp duties to 186,044l. Among the charges of issues, or expenditure

for the same period is, for the Civil List 161,873l. 16s. 9d. Pensions 113,765l. 11s. 5d. Military purposes 3,907,674l. 18s. 3d.

In consequence of the very injurious monopoly of coals, which has so long obtained in this metropolis, application has been lately made to Parliament for permission to institute a public market, for the sale of that very important article of consumption.

Account of the duties paid, for the last two years, on all printed books imported into this kingdom, distinguishing between those bound, and those not bound:

	Books bound.			Books not bound.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Year 1800	41	6	11	1734	8	0
Three quarters ending	1217	2	7	1910	0	4½
Oct. 10, 1801.						

This account cannot be made up to a later period than the 10th of October, 1801; the Inspector General not being in possession of all

all the necessary documents from the Out-ports, for the last quarter of that year.

The society for promoting Christian knowledge, distributed in the course of the year 1800, 7090 bibles; 9984 New Testaments and Pfalters; 10740 Common Prayer books; 14502 other bound books; and 95,238 small tracts, in all 137,554 books. The annual subscriptions last year amounted to the sum of 2029.

It appears from the Distribution paper of the expenditure of last year, lately laid before the House of Commons, that a charge of 144,611l. 2s. has been paid for the purchase of one third of the Duke of Richmond's annuity, granted by the public in lieu of his twelve pence a chaldron on coals.

There are, at present, in the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, 16 male and nine female pupils, employed either in spinning of flax, or in the manufacture of baskets, sash cord and clothes-lines, with a machine of a peculiar construction, expressly adapted to blind persons; at which last employment some are capable of earning from four shillings to six shillings per week. The above articles are sold at the School for the benefit of the institution. There are, it seems, at present, accommodations for four more male, and one female, pupil.

The following is an accurate statement of the deals imported from St. Petersburg, in the year 1801:

	Pieces.	Stand. bunds.
To London - - -	365,327	computed 6080
Other English ports	780,414	computed 13,006
Leith - - - -	38,097	computed 634
Other Scotch ports -	136,532	computed 2275

The exportation of deals is allowed only in the old proportion of $4\frac{1}{2}$ standard hundred white wood, to 1000 poods, or nearly 16 tons iron.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1802.

Bedfordshire.—John Higgins, the younger, of Turvey, esq.

Berkshire.—The Hon. Thomas Windsor, of Braywick.

Bucks.—James Oldham Oldham, of Mifsenden Abbey, esq.

Camb. and Hunt'g.—Thomas Aveling, of Whittlesea, esq.

Cheshire.—Laurence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, esq.

Cumberland.—Edward Hasell, of Dalemain, esq.

Derbysh.—Thos. Princep, of Croxall, esq.

Devonshire.—Sir John Davie, of Creedy, bart.

Dorsetshire.—Edmund Morton Pleydell, of Whatcombe, esq.

Essex.—Rob. Raikes, of Great Ilford, esq.

Gloucestershire.—Jas. Musgrave, of Barnley Park.

Herefordshire.—Edward Bolton Clive, of Treville, esq.

Hertfordshire.—Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxborn Park, esq.

Kent.—Thomas Godfrey, of Ash, esq.
Leicestershire.—John Pares, of the Newark, esq.

Lincolnsh.—Henry Dalton, of Naith, esq.

Lancashire.—Robert Gregge Hopwood, of Hopwood Hall, esq.

Monmouthshire.—Thomas Morgan, of the Hill, esq.

Norfolk.—Robert Wilton, of Didlington.

Northamptonshire.—Robert Cary Elwes, of Great Billing, esq.

Northumberland.—Charles William Bigge, of Benton House, esq.

Nottinghamshire.—Robert Lowe, of Oxtun.

Oxfordshire.—Thomas Toovey, of Nettlebed, esq.

Rutlandshire.—William Gilson, of Burleigh, esq.

Shropshire.—Thomas Harries, of Cruckton, esq. in the room of William Ferriday, of Dawla Parva, esq.

Somersetshire.—Benjamin Greenhill, of Stone Easton, esq.

Staffordshire.—Robert Parker, of Park-Hall, esq.

Southampton.—Sir Edward Hulse, of Breamore, bart.

Suffolk.—Thomas Cockfedge, of Bury St. Edmund's, esq.

Surrey.—Edward Pippin, of Walton-Lodge.

Suffex.—Sir William Ashburnham, of Broomham, bart.

Warwickshire.—Heneage Legg, of Aston.

Wiltshire.—Sir Andrew Baynton, of Spyepark, bart.

Worcestershire.—Thomas Newnham, of Broadwas, bart.

Yorkshire.—Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen.—Thomas Owen, of Glasfoult, esq.

Pembrokeshire.—Hugh Stokes, of Hubberton, esq.

Cardiganshire.—David Davies, of Glan-yroccas, esq.

Glamorganshire.—Richard Mansell Phillips, of Sketty-Hall, esq.

Brecon.—Joseph Sparkes, of Pennyworlod.

Radnor.—John Sherburne, of Llandrindod.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon.—Robert William Wynne, of Llannerch, esq.

Anglesea.—William Bulkeley Hughes, of Brynnda, esq.

Merioneth.—John Meredith Mostyn, of Clegir, esq.

Montgomery.—Pryce Jones, of Cofronidd.

Denbigh.—Daniel Leo, of Llannerch Park.

Flint.—Sir Stephen Glynne, of Broadlane, bart.

Sheriff appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council for the Year 1802.

County of Cornwall.—Thomas Carlyon, of Tregerhan, esq.

Married.]

Married.] H. A. Barry, esq. of Soho-square, to Miss Fairfield, of Berner's-street.
Mr. J. Breach, to Miss S. Ellis, both of Aldgate.

At Kensington Church, Mark Dyer, esq. late of the island of Tortola, in the West Indies, to Mrs. Hamer, widow of the late J. Hamer, esq. of Demerara.

Mr. Heath, of the Crescent, Blackfriars, to Miss Weaver, only daughter of R. Weaver, esq. of Witherley, Leicestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Rippon, rector of Hitchin, Herts, and chaplain to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, to Miss Fearn, of Kensington Palace.

At Pancras, Captain S. M. Sears, of the 9th regiment of foot, son of the late Colonel Sears, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss E. Stable, of Kentish Town.

In Marybone, G. D. Ferry, esq. to Lady Jane Halliday, relict of H. Halliday, esq. and sister to the Earl of Dysart.

At Deptford, Mr. W. Brown, jun. stockbroker, to Miss Sparke, daughter of the late Mr. J. Sparke, of the Bank of England.

At Clapham, P. Dorville, esq. Captain of the regiment of Royal Dragoons, to Miss Duvars.

Mr. Franks, of Carey-street, to Miss Gaunt, of Welbeck-street, only child of the Rev. J. Gaunt, D.D. late of Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire.

R. Webb, esq. of Pall Mall, to Mrs. H. White, of Plathett, Essex.

At Woolwich, Lieut. J. Close, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Douglass, daughter of Colonel Douglass.

Captain J. Jones, of the West Middlesex Militia, to Miss Coleman, of the parish of Covent Garden.

At Marybone Church, T. Hill, esq. of the island of Montserrat, to Miss E. Trant, youngest daughter of the late D. H. Trant, esq.

Mr. R. C. Mackenzie, merchant, of King's Arms-yard, to Miss Piper, second daughter of the late J. Piper, esq. of Colyton House, Devon.

J. Jopson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Reynolds, only child of J. Reynolds, esq. of Paper Buildings, in the Temple.

D. Ashburnham, esq. third son of Sir W. Ashburnham, bart. of Broomham, Suffex, to Mrs. Bancroft, widow of S. F. Bancroft, esq.

Mr. E. Haley, of Long Acre, to Miss A. Abbott, late of New Bond-street.

J. Webb, esq. of Somer's Town, to Miss M. Taylor, of Great Cumberland-street, Oxford-street.

J. D'Israeli, esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Balfour, of Billiter-square.

Died.] In his 8th year, the Right Hon. Earl Fauconberg, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire. The earldom becomes extinct; but the titles of viscount and baron Fauconberg devolve on Rowland Bellafyse, esq. His lord-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

ship died in a fit of apoplexy, with which he was seized, while taking a walk in the New-road, Mary-le-bonne.

Of an accidental death, Mr. Jolliffe, M. P. for Petersfield, Hants. Mr. Jolliffe had been for a long time previously employed in inspecting his improvements on his estate at Merstham, in Surrey. Going into a field adjoining the house, where a number of labourers were employed in digging, and whilst walking, not observing a pit near, he fell in, and unfortunately broke the spine of his back, and fractured his skull in several places. He lay a short time in that situation; but assistance being near, he was conveyed to his house; where, after languishing in extreme torture, two or three days, he expired.

At Goswell House, London, aged 67, the Rev. J. Baines, universally beloved and respected as a man who possessed a benevolent heart, and as a good Christian. He was many years a resident in India.

At South Lambeth, in his 72d year, T. Daniel, esq.

At his house in St. James's-street, Joseph Naffey, esq. apothecary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

By the breaking of a blood-vessel, Mr. Long, attorney, of Grays Inn-road.

T. Jces, esq. chief teller of the Bank of England.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, wine merchant, of Queen-street, Cheap-side.

In York-buildings, New-road, Marybone, Mrs. C. M. Northey, wife of J. M. Northey, esq. captain in the royal navy.

R. Gimbert, esq. of Piccadilly.

The Rev. C. Luscombe, of Bread-street.

Mrs. Lorkin, widow, of St. John's street.

At Wade's Mill, Herts, the Lady of J. Buller, esq. of Morval, in Cornwall, the youngest daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

At South Mims, in his 55th year, W. Adams, esq.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Devall, wife of R. Devall, esq.

At Greenwich, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Powis, brewer.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Steers, wife of J. Steers, esq.

In his 27th year, Mr. H. H. Capel, of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

At Croydon, Mrs. Baratty.

Mrs. Ford, of Smithfield Bars.

In his 50th year, T. Bullock, esq. a gentleman well known upon the Turf.

Miss Waddington, only daughter of S. F. Waddington, esq.

At Richmond, Lady Musgrave, relict of the late Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

Mrs. Rideing, sister to Sir R. Perryn, bart.

In his 48th year, J. Parkinson, esq. of Lime-street-square.

Mrs. Williams, of Sloane-street.

At Chelsea, aged 35, Mr. Dalton.

Colonel Count Sutton Clanard.

At her house, in Grosvenor-square, Miss Wilkes,

Wilkes, daughter of the late celebrated John Wilkes, esq.

In Tufton-street, aged 57, Mr. T. Wapshott, builder.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, Miss M. C. Andrews, daughter of Mr. Andrews, surgeon.

In Warwick-street, Golden-square, Mrs. Davids, relict of C. Davids, esq. late of Brecon, South Wales.

At Bromley, in her 16th year, Miss Knolman, eldest daughter of H. W. Knolman, esq. of Espquene.

A. Peatt, esq. of Philpot-lane.

Mr. Moore, of Leopard's-court, Leather-lane.

At Battersea, C. Rippon, esq.

In his 21st year, Mr. Jones, jun. of Berkeley-square.

At her house, in Sion-row, Twickenham, aged 73, Mrs. A. Rosbee.

At Kennington, Miss Montefiore. Her death was occasioned by her dress having accidentally caught fire.

At Tooting, Lieut. Col. Rice, of the Royal Navy.

On the 16th of March, of a typhus fever, in the 28th year of his age, Thomas Archibald Murray, M. D. of Greville-street, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the Public Dispensary in Carey-street, and Physician to the Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fevers in the Metropolis. Dr. Murray was very early educated to medicine, under the able instruction of his father, the late Dr. John Murray, an eminent physician at Norwich. After a residence of three years at Edinburgh, he took his degree there in 1796, and then settled in Norwich. In January 1800, he removed to London, and was elected Physician to the Public Dispensary. His practice in this extensive charity, gave him, in common with many others of the same profession, ample opportunities of observing the evils resulting from the crowded state of the dwellings of the poor, in cases of contagious disease: and after a minute investigation of the subject, he wrote "Remarks on the Situation of the Poor in the Metropolis, as contributing to the Progress of Contagious Diseases, with a Plan for Houses of Recovery." This was soon after published under the auspices of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor; and an institution upon the plan recommended in this publication has been since established, to which Dr. Murray was chosen physician. The attainments of this excellent man were many and varied. To delineate his character would be to enumerate every virtue which can adorn the individual, or render service to the community. For consummate skill in his profession, and a benevolence, active, pure, and extensive, he will long be remembered. To this last divine principle is his premature death to be attributed. His professional duties led him into the recesses of accumulated poverty, despair, and disease. His exertions

there to restore to health the unfortunate beings committed to his care, and his anxious, tender, and unremitting attendance upon them undermined a constitution naturally delicate, and at length, in one of these wretched habitations, he received the contagion which proved fatal to him. The deep and heartfelt regret occasioned by his loss is not merely that of consanguinity or of partial friendship: his talents and the simplicity, yet polished urbanity of his manners, placed him near the hearts of a large circle of the learned and the good.

On the 25th of February, Isaac Thompson, esq. of Cross-lane, St. Mary-hill, and Hackney. To record the death of such a man, without remark, would be an example of degeneracy, which we are unwilling to ascribe to the present times. It is true, that the great events which we have been called to witness, have inclined us too much of late to attend to the brilliant and dazzling in characters of great but malignant energy, to allow to private and modest merit its due praise. Individuals who have had influence on the fate of empires, have exclusively attracted notice; whilst those who have made happy a family, or small social circle, have been unobserved. But, when the effects of public intoxication shall have passed away, the ever operating, beneficent, and purifying virtues of private and unassuming men, will be regarded as alone worthy of admiration. Mr. Thompson was born at Stanger, in Cumberland, where his family enjoyed a small estate by inheritance. He came to London in early life, and, by close attention to business, greatly increased his fortune, which enabled him to display benevolent feelings in beneficent acts. Having never been married, he adopted the seven children of his younger brother, to whom the accidents of life had not afforded the same means of advancing his fortune; and, after giving all of them a good, and some of them a liberal education, he took them into his own house, and treated them in all respects as if they had been his own children. Although his attention to business was exact, his mind was not of a character to confine itself to mercantile operations. On the subjects most interesting to the human mind, he had thought deeply and read much. Moral philosophy, metaphysics, and religion, he had studied attentively; and had adopted in the former the system of Locke and Hartley, and in the latter, that form of Christianity which has been so ably defended by Lardner and Lindsey. His parents were Dissenters, and worshipped amongst the Calvinists: Mr. Thompson finally worshipped amongst the Unitarians, whose system, at once so congenial to the feelings of benevolence, and the dictates of good sense, he embraced with earnestness but defended with candour. He was anxious to find that true, which every good man must wish to be true. During the three last years of his life, the vigour of his faculties

ties was evidently declining, and, at last, death was the consequence of a very tedious illness, which was, however, not without effect; for it afforded to his nephews and nieces an opportunity of evincing, by their unwearied and anxious attentions, that they were not unworthy of such a relative. The writer of this paragraph, affectionately attached to the memory of a man, who never seemed to live a moment to himself, records his virtues with a sigh, not soon expecting to find a friend, in which they shine with equal lustre.

On Friday, the 22d of January, 1802, at his brother's house, at Old Ford, near London, in his thirty-seventh year, Mr. William Hicks, of Laughton, in the county of Suffex. He had from his infancy been afflicted with that dreadful disorder, the stone. On the advice of his friends, as well as from his own conviction that it was impossible he should long survive the torture that he incessantly suffered, unless he was effectually relieved, he left his house in order to undergo the necessary operation for that purpose, under a full conviction that he should not recover. On the morning of the operation, which took place on the 23d of November, he executed his will, and, in a very composed and manly way, wrote to his wife (who had been very recently confined in child-bed), stating, that it was in all probability the last time he should write to her; that he yielded to the operation under the firm conviction of its being a duty he owed to his family, his friends, and himself. He expressed himself fully satisfied, that no man could be placed under the care of men more skilful, and that he should have the benefit of all the assistance which human means could afford him. He then left his letter open, requesting his brother to inform his wife how he supported the operation. At two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Cline, in the presence of Dr. Hamilton, one of the principal physicians to the London Hospital, Mr. Toulmin, of Hackney, and two medical assistants, performed the operation, and extracted a stone of one ounce and a quarter in weight. The fortitude which he exemplified on this painful occasion could not be surpassed—he never suffered even a groan to escape him; and every symptom was as favourable as possible during the first seven days; he was so far advanced towards his recovery as to sit up twice in the day, and Mr. Cline expressed the strongest hopes of his doing well. Unfortunately at this period the weather grew very severe, and he appeared by some means to have taken cold, in consequence of which a severe inflammation on his lungs took place (as was fully confirmed upon his body being examined after death), followed by a severe rheumatic fever, which deprived him entirely of the use of his right side, and affected his left leg also. Some few days before his dissolution, the glands of his neck and throat swelled so much as to prevent

him from opening his mouth, and rendered it extremely painful and difficult for him to take nourishment. Previous to his being thus reduced, the opinions of other medical and surgical men were taken, with the approbation of the gentlemen who attended him, and, notwithstanding their united exertions, nature being exhausted, and no longer able to struggle against this complication of disorders, he yielded his life to Him who gave it, two months and one day after the operation. His sufferings have seldom been equalled, and his patience and resignation stood almost unexampled. He has left a widow and nine young children to deplore his loss.

[The late Earl of Clare, whose death was noticed in page 194 of our last Number, at the time of his decease was Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Counsellors, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Vice Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and LL.D. His lordship was born 1749, and married, 1787, Miss Whaley, daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, esq. of Whaley Abbey, Knight of the Shire for Wicklow, and has left issue two sons and a daughter, viz. John Lord Fitzgibbon, now earl of Clare, born 1792, Richard, and Lady Isabella. He was educated at the university of Dublin, and afterwards entered upon the study of the law, of which profession he became the great ornament in his native country. In 1784, he was appointed Attorney General on the elevation of Mr. Scott to the bench, and, on the decease of Lord Chancellor Lifford, 1789, his lordship received the seals, and was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon of Lower Connello. To these dignities were added the earldom of Clare, 1795, and the English barony of Fitzgibbon of Sidbury, in Devonshire, 1799. Lord Clare, although he occupied the highest law-office in Ireland, and possessed great influence in that country, could not boast a long line of noble ancestors. His father in early life was called to the Irish bar, to which Catholics were then inadmissible, and at which he afterwards became a highly-esteemed and successful pleader. During that period, the business of the courts was monopolized by a few eminent barristers; but the talents and the industry of Mr. Fitzgibbon forced him forward in spite of envy, and in a few years he himself became one of those who, in some respects, claimed all the honours and the emoluments of the profession. So successful, indeed, was he, that, in the course of a life not uncommonly long, he is said to have realised a fortune of nearly eight thousand pounds per annum. Of this gentleman, Lord Clare was the only son. A profession in which the father had been so successful, was naturally chosen by him for a favourite child, who was to support the future fortunes and honours of the family. He was accordingly entered, (as above) at an early age, of Trinity College, Dublin, where he

he was contemporary with some of the most celebrated men who have distinguished themselves in all the recent and important transactions that have occurred in Ireland; such as the late Mr. Flood, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Foster, the late Speaker of the Irish Commons, &c. He is yet remembered by some of the old members of that seminary, on account of the ability and industry which even then marked his character. Having completed his course of collegiate studies, and kept his terms at the Temple, he was at length called to the Irish bar, with advantages possessed by few at the outset of life, and these were supported by a high character, and a fortune which, even independent of any increase from the success of forensic labours, secured to him something infinitely beyond a competence. Affluence, however, did not produce in Mr. Fitzgibbon what is too commonly its effect on the youthful mind—an indolent apathy.—His assiduity in professional pursuits was not exceeded by any of his rivals at the bar; and though there was no man who drank more deeply of the cup of pleasure, yet few toiled through more business, or in the discharge of it, displayed more of that accuracy of knowledge which is the result only of attentive industry. It was by the observance of a rule of life which none but strong minds have ever prescribed to themselves, namely, “to suffer no portion of time to pass without filling it either with business or with pleasure,” that Mr. Fitzgibbon was enabled to unite those generally incompatible pursuits. With such application, and with talents certainly above the common level, though, perhaps, far below that at which his friends would place them, he soon rose to eminence. In the House of Commons, of which he became a member for the University, in 1776, shortly after his call to the bar, by the operation of this principle, aided by a kind of eloquence, which, though it was neither very brilliant, nor very persuasive, yet being accompanied by a certain air of confident superiority, a considerable effect was produced; and he was soon esteemed one of the most efficient supporters of the party he espoused. Without affecting popularity at any time, he launched into political life, uninvited, and unbought, the partisan of the court, and the professed contemner of the *profanum vulgus*: in this sentiment he has been wonderfully consistent. From his first entrance he did not, in one single instance, start from the track before him. His conduct was marked by an unvaried and uniform support of the British cabinet, and an avowed, perhaps a revolting contempt for the principles, motives, and objects, of what has been called the popular party. He had not been long in Parliament, before the calamities brought upon Ireland by the continuance of the American contest, rendered it necessary to seek, in an enlargement of her commerce, for some remedy against a general bankrupt-

cy. The Commons, urged by the cries of a famishing people, called for what was then denominated “a free trade,” and Mr. Fitzgibbon, much to his honour, *did not oppose* the application. The defenceless state in which the kingdom had been left, by drawing off the troops to serve on a distant continent, suggested to the community the necessity of arming for self-defence. Mr. Fitzgibbon appeared in the ranks as a private; but it would be unjust to charge him with participating in those high-flown sentiments of national pride, and love of freedom, which soon began to actuate the volunteer army, and which, no doubt, gave *some* strength to the subsequent declaration of legislative independence by the Irish Parliament. He rather seemed to be carried forward by the irresistible impulse of national sentiment, than to have advanced with it toward the goal. Accordingly, when an occasion occurred of retiring without dishonour from a cause so little congenial to his principles, he separated from the vulgar herd. The moment chosen by him was during the discussion of the long agitated question, relative to the simple repeal of the sixth of George III. From that time he continued the firm and zealous advocate for a strong and energetic government, and the powerful opponent of every man who attempted to reform, or innovate on present establishments. When Mr. Yelverton was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, Mr. Fitzgibbon succeeded him as Attorney General. No man was ever better fitted for the office. His firmness, his confidence in his own powers, and the bold tone with which he hurled defiance at his Parliamentary opponents, on every question connected with legal or constitutional knowledge, often appalled the minor members of opposition, and sometimes kept even their chiefs at bay. These qualities, however, did not always constitute a sure defence. The repulse which, on one memorable evening of debate, he experienced on the part of the present Lord, then Mr. O’Neil, of Shane’s Castle, whose manly and honest mind caught fire at the haughty and dictatorial language with which the Attorney General had dared to address him, is remembered by those who were then conversant in the politics of the day, and probably will not soon be forgotten. But though this daring, and as it is often called, overbearing, spirit, did sometimes miscarry, in general it ensured him success. A remarkable instance of its efficacy occurred at a time when the minds of the people were extremely agitated by the rejecting of their petitions for reform, and for protecting duties. At a moment when the ferment seemed to have arisen to a very dangerous height, an aggregate meeting of all the inhabitants of the metropolis was, on a requisition of several respectable persons, convened by the high sheriffs of Dublin. The Attorney-general was then the most unpopular man in the country,

country; and the mob had, for some time, been in the habits of offering personal insult to those whom they suspected of being adverse to their wishes. Unawed, however, by these circumstances, Mr. F. attended only by one or two friends, made his way through the crowd, reached the hustings, interrupted a popular orator in the midst of his harangue, told the sheriffs that they had acted illegally in calling the meeting, commanded them to leave the chair, and threatened them with an information *ex officio**, if they presumed to continue in it. He then left the astonished assembly, amidst the hisses of the mob; and the sheriffs instantly dissolved the meeting. Hitherto Mr. F. had acted with an administration which possessed both the power and will to reward his exertions. When the event of the King's illness, in 1789, unhinged the Irish government, he stood in different circumstances. On that occasion, a majority of the parliament, among whom were many of the oldest servants of the crown, declared for the right of Ireland, as an independent country, to choose its own regent. The British cabinet controverted that right, and insisted that the regent chosen by the British parliament should be the regent for both countries. Mr. F. though no longer supported by a majority, remained firm to his English friends, and resisted, with his wonted boldness, not only the voice of the people, but what was of more immediate concern, a vast parliamentary majority. The unexpected recovery of his Majesty, to Mr. F. certainly an happy event, rewarded his superior good fortune, or his greater foresight; for, on Lord Lifford's death, he was created a baron, and appointed chancellor: it is also not a little memorable, that he was the first Irishman who filled that important office! So far as respected justice, the country had no reason to lament his appointment, for his activity and dispatch made chancery-suits almost cease to be an inheritance. He banished chicane and unnecessary delay from his court; and though his decrees may sometimes be blamed as premature, the paucity of appeals seemed to augur, that all complaint on that score was groundless. After his elevation to the bench and the peerage, he had repeated opportunities of displaying his former spirit, and expressing, with even more effect than before, his detestation of popular claims, and particularly that of a reform. He shewed an equal abhorrence of the Catholic pretensions to share in the privileges of the constitution. Of their claim to the representative franchise, it is known that he was the decided enemy; and though, by the paternal regard of his Majesty, and the prudence of the British cabinet, the concession of that privilege was recommended to the Irish legislature, and adopted in consequence

of that recommendation, yet his opinion remained unchanged. With respect to subsequent claims, the British ministry paid more attention to his advice. During the late unhappy troubles in Ireland, Lord Clare exerted himself to intimidate the revolvers by threats, and punish them by coercion. It was lately asserted in the House of Commons, that his Lordship had encouraged the use of torture; but that was loudly denied by one of his friends, who maintained that he had only excused it*. Be this as it may, no one was a more strenuous or able advocate for the Union; a measure that opened a new and more splendid career to the ambition of the Chancellor. Called to a seat in the Imperial Parliament, he soon acquired the personal confidence of the Sovereign, and, it has been asserted, that the late changes took place in our cabinet, in consequence of his Lordship's aversion to the emancipation of the Catholics. During a recent debate, after some strictures on the character of a large portion of his countrymen, he seconded the "note of preparation" for the coming battle, and appeared ready to engage Mr. Pitt and his adherents, on the grand question relative to the civil franchises of the greater part of the Irish nation. His lordship had been for some time in a declining state of health; but latterly, his disease assumed so alarming an aspect, that his physicians thought proper to recommend a more genial climate; and, in conformity with this recommendation, he had arrived in Dublin from his country seat at Mountshannon, designing to proceed immediately to Bath, or, if his strength permitted, to the south of France. The immediate cause of his death was the loss of a great quantity of blood while at Mountshannon, which was followed by such extreme weakness, that, upon his arrival at Dublin on the 25th, there was reason to fear he could not survive the ensuing day; on Wednesday these alarming appearances increased so much, that, upon a consultation of physicians, he was given over. Even on being made acquainted with this melancholy truth, the firmness of his Lordship's mind did not forsake him. To prevent any impediment to the public business, he directed the new law officers to be called, and from his bed administered to them the necessary oaths. Soon after, his Lordship fell into a lethargic slumber, and continued motionless until Thursday, when he ceased to breathe. On the 31st, his remains were interred in St. Peter's church, Dublin; the gentlemen of the law, to the number of 600, and 74 of the nobility and gentry, making up the procession. The pall was borne by the Marquis of Ely,

* See the debates. We hope and believe, however, for the honour of human nature, that the whole is a gross mis-statement, and this appears the more evident from a late speech of his Lordship.

* A prosecution without the intervention of a grand jury, revived by him.

the Earl of Shannon, and the Lords Kilwarden and Tyrawley. He is succeeded by his son, John Lord Fitzgibbon, in the family estates; to his second son, the Honourable Richard Fitzgibbon, and his only daughter, Lady Isabella, he has bequeathed 20,000*l.* sterling each, and 1200*l.* a year to his counsels, to whom he has confided the education of his children during their minority.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Rev. Dr. James Chelsum.* His father belonged to the choir of Westminster-abbey, and has a monument erected to his memory in the west cloister. The son was born before the year 1740, and was on Bishop Williams's foundation at Westminster school (the present archbishop of York being then master), wearing a purple gown; an eleemosynary sort of education, but the more honourable to those characters who have arisen from it to moral, political, or literary distinction, in laudable pursuits. He was usher in the school for several years; his retirement is supposed to have been about the year 1765 or 1766; being then usher of the fifth form. He was for many years afterwards resident at Christchurch, Oxford, in the various useful public offices of tutor, censor, and proctor; and in the amiable private occupation of comforting through pecuniary assistance and personal attention, a venerable mother, who placidly closed a respectable life at the age of ninety. Hence he was preferred to the college curacy of Lathbury, near Newport Pagnel; and to the benefice of Badger, in Shropshire, by Isaac Hawkins Brown, esq. His other and chief preferment was the rectory of Droxford in Hants, given him by Bishop North, to whom he was chaplain; where he resided much, and where he buried his excellent mother, to whose memory he dedicated a good mezzotinto print, a strong likeness in her advanced life, and liberally distributed copies among his friends. He had, before her death, had a very unfavorable constitution; his spirits being very unequal, which, after that event, obliged him to be confined to the care of a relation near London, with whom he resided, except during a short interval of unsuccessful, though well-meant, enlargement, till his death, 1801. He is buried at Droxford, where he merits a tribute to his memory. As to his social character, it is true he was not equally welcome in all companies; but allowance should be candidly made for persons of unequal spirits. If he sometimes assumed a slight that might seem too gay for the dignified divine, yet he never discovered any tinge of immorality or ill-nature: if they at other times took a tone that might seem unfociable, they sociably allowed the proper gaiety of those, whom, alas! they could not join. During his best flow of spirits, he was in manners instructive, entertaining, polite; in morals pure, charitable, pious. His rich learning is well known to many; the written proofs are in his Remarks on

Gibbon's Infidel Chapters in his Roman History; and in a Reply to a Defence of those Chapters. Being a great amateur of the elegant arts, he made a valuable collection of prints and gems, especially Tassie's Imitations, to whom he was an early and able patron, and who executed a medallion of him in white composition, with a considerable degree of resemblance. He latterly published an ingenious small Essay on the History of Mezzotinto. Dr. Chelsum's travels with Archdeacon Gooch were on a friendly footing, sweetened by that mutual politeness which reconciles different ages, for the Doctor was ten years older. This was about 1773. The Doctor was a true observer of the Sabbath-day, and was a stout enemy to the Slave-trade. He was appointed Boyle Lecturer, but his nerves were unequal to the office.]

[*The late John Cartier, esq. formerly Governor of Bengal, whose death we noticed in page 192 of our last Number, went to Bengal, as a writer in the service of the East India Company, in 1749-50; and, soon after his arrival, was appointed an Assistant to the factory Dacca; where he resided until the expulsion of the English from Calcutta, and the rest of their factories, by the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, in 1756: he then joined the rest of his countrymen at Fulta; to which place they had retired from all quarters, and remained, until the arrival of Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive from Madras, to revenge the unprovoked aggression of the Nabob, and to reinstate the Company in their factories. At that period of distress to the British interests in India, Mr. Cartier came forward as a volunteer, with many of the civil servants of the Company, and the remaining European inhabitants of Calcutta. He was engaged, under Colonel Clive, at the battle of the Bungalow, and at Hoogly also, which terminated in the defeat of the Nabob's army, and a temporary peace, by which the Company recovered their former factories and possessions. During the interval between this and the year 1767, Mr. Cartier successively and honourably filled the different civil appointments at Dacca, of which he became chief in 1761. With the exception of one visit to Calcutta, in 1763, whither he was summoned to attend a general council, his residence at Dacca was uninterrupted. In 1767 he became second in the council of Calcutta; and in the beginning of 1770, on the departure of Mr. Verelst, took charge of the Bengal government by the previous appointment of the Court of Directors. In that high office he was succeeded by Mr. Hastings, in April, 1772, and returned to England in January following. The eulogium of the late Mr. Burck on Mr. Cartier's conduct, during his superintendence at Bengal, was not the result of personal acquaintance, for never was there any connexion between them; nor from an invidious contrast between him and Mr. Hastings; but proceeded from a sense of his real merits.*

merits. In this testimony, all the contemporaries of Mr. Cartier, cordially concurred; for no instance can be produced of any deviation from the strictest integrity. In the autumn of 1774, he married his second wife, Stephena, daughter of Stephen Law, esq. of Broxbourn, Herts formerly Governor of Bombay, and sister of Dr. Lawrence, archdeacon of Rochester. Near the end of the same year, he settled at Bedbury, near Goudhurst, in Kent, which estate he purchased in 1784, where he constantly resided until his death, extending his liberality to many indigent neighbours, and rendering this liberality more impressive by the suavity of his manners, and his condescending behaviour. With opportunities of accumulating immense wealth, he retired from his high office with a fortune moderate in comparison to many of those acquired by persons in inferior stations, though equal to his desires, which were ever regulated by virtue and prudence. With great cheerfulness of disposition, and a quick relish of life, he was a devout Christian and sincere believer. His abilities were far superior to what falls to the ordinary lot of men; and to a highly cultivated understanding was added the soundest judgment. During the course of a long life, in which he was often subjected to arduous trials, a stain never attached to his character; and, as he had a conscience void of offence both towards God and man, so has he in India, as in England, left a character, beloved and respected; and, wheresoever his name was known, his memory will be cherished and revered.]

[The late G. Wallis, M.D. whose death was mentioned in page 171 of our last Number, was a native of York, and originally settled in considerable repute there, but compelled to leave it from the following circumstance. He was much attached to theatrical amusements; and, being a man of wit, wrote a dramatic piece, entitled "The Mercantile Lovers, a Satire," which was performed in the York theatre. In this were contained sketches of satire highly poignant, but either so directly levelled at certain persons of that city, or taken by them to themselves, that he lost all professional practice, and was consequently forced to quit the place. He commenced Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic in the metropolis: and published, 1778, an "Essay on the evil Consequences attending injudicious Bleeding in Pregnancy;" and, since that, "Nosologia Methodica Oculorum," selected from the Latin of Francis Boissier de Sauvages; an oration delivered in 1790, before the Medical Society; a third edition, with considerable additions, of Dr. Morherby's "Medical Dictionary," with considerable additions of Dr. M.'s; "The Art of preventing Diseases and restoring Health," 8vo. of which a second edition was published 1796; and a complete edition of Dr. Sydenham's works, 2 vols. 1788, 8vo.] Three days after him, viz. on Monday, Fe-

bruary 1, died his elder brother, Thomas Wallis, druggist at York, aged 68.

[The late Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, LL.D. F.R.S. Baron Mendip in Somersetshire, and a Trustee of the British Museum, whose death was announced in page 171 of our last Number, was a younger son of the Right Rev. Dr. Ellis, who was Bishop of Meath, in Ireland, at the same time that his brother, an uncle of the deceased lord, who had embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and followed the fortunes of the Pretender, enjoyed an ecclesiastical dignity of similar rank in Italy. Mr. Ellis was educated at Westminster school, and was admitted a King's scholar on the foundation of that ancient seminary, in the year 1728, being then fourteen years of age; from whence he was elected, in 1732, to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford. He resided at the University for some years after his matriculation, and proceeded regularly to his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In a short time after quitting the University, he came into Parliament, and in the year 1749, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Pelham's administration, succeeding to that situation in the room of Mr. George Grenville, the father of the present Marquis of Buckingham, who was promoted to a seat at the Treasury Board. Mr. Ellis continued in this office after Mr. Pelham's death, in 1754, when the Duke of Newcastle succeeded to the first station in the ministry, until December 1755, when he resigned his seat at the Admiralty, and became a Vice-treasurer of Ireland. He enjoyed this situation, notwithstanding the unsettled state of parties during the intermediate time, until December 1762, and, in 1763, was appointed Secretary at War, on Mr. George Grenville's becoming First Lord of the Treasury. On the dissolution of Mr. Grenville's ministry, in 1765, when the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded to the helm of Government, Mr. Ellis resigned the office of Secretary at War, and resumed his former appointment as Vice-treasurer of Ireland, in which he continued until October in the following year, when his resignation made room for the present Colonel Barré. In the August preceding, the Duke of Grafton had superseded Lord Rockingham in the premiership; and, during this administration, Mr. Ellis held no office; but he continued, nevertheless, to give a warm and active support to Government, as appears from the Letters of Junius, in which, on several occasions, Mr. Ellis's name is treated with disrespect. On the accession of Lord North to the first seat at the Treasury Board, in 1770, Mr. Ellis was again appointed a Vice-treasurer of Ireland, which situation he filled until 1797, when he was made Treasurer of the Navy. At the close of Lord North's ministry, in February 1782, when a change was universally foreseen, and many of the members of administration had quitted their stations, either from apprehension, or the

the hope of making their court to the triumphant party, Mr. Ellis, at the express desire of a Great Personage, was prevailed on to accept the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His stay in this office was of very short date, Lord Rockingham and the opposition succeeding Lord North and his friends in the following month. This was the last political situation which Mr. Ellis filled. On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, he was one of the few old friends of his Lordship that adhered to him; and though he succeeded to no place in the ministry which followed that arrangement, their measures met with his full support and concurrence. When Mr. Pitt came into power, in December 1783, Mr. Ellis followed the fortune of his friends; and at this period, after an active political life of forty-four years, he saw himself, for the first time, in opposition. He continued steadily to support the measures of this party, until the schism which took place in 1793, on the subject of the French revolution and the late war, when Mr. Ellis, whose principles and disposition equally led him to disapprove of the conduct of the French rulers, joined with the Duke of Portland and Mr. Burke in giving countenance to the system of administration. He was, however, now too far advanced in years to take an active part in the politics of the day; and, on the introduction of the Duke of Portland into the cabinet, he was, with many others of his Grace's friends, created a peer of the realm. From that time this veteran statesman led a life of learned ease and dignified retirement, contenting himself with the society of his private friends, and reaping the fruits of a good education and well-spent life. His lordship was, through life, of an active and diligent turn of mind, a correct and accurate, though not an eloquent speaker in Parliament; and notwithstanding his connection with so many administrations, and his long familiarity of office, of spotless and irreproachable integrity. It was his principle in general to support the measures of Government; but his political opinions were ever consistent, and his political attachments were firm and un-

shaken. His lordship was one of the most complete classical scholars of the age, and on every subject one of the best informed men; and the library which he has left behind, is perhaps the most numerous and valuable private collection in the kingdom. In private life his virtues were not to be exceeded. He was of a domestic disposition, a most affectionate husband and a fatherly friend to every branch of his family. His lordship died in the 89th year of his age. He was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1794, with remainder, in case of failure of male issue, to the Viscount Clifden and his brothers; and, in failure of issue from them, to Charles Lord Somerton, Archbishop of Dublin. On Sunday the 7th, his lordship's remains were carried in great funeral pomp from his house to Westminster Abbey, where they were interred between those of Earls Chatham and Mansfield. The procession was superb, consisting of the hearse, followed by eleven mourning-coaches, each with six horses, and twenty-two out-riders, with other carriages to the number of twenty-two; among which were, Lord Clifden's, now Lord Mendip, Welbore Agar's, esq. the Duke of Portland's, the Bishops of Landaff's and London's, Sir G. Baker's, Mr. Dickinson's, Mr. Sloan's, Mr. Ryder's, &c. He has left annuities to all his servants, from fifty to twenty pounds a year, according to the length of time they had lived with him. The late Lord Mendip is well known to the curious as the possessor of Mr. Pope's villa at Twickenham, in right of his first wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Stanhope, who purchased it on the death of Pope 1744, added two wings, and, by a subterraneous way, annexed an addition to the garden, and was particularly attentive to preserve every memorial of the Poet, whose willow, planted by his own hand, perished last year.]

ERRATUM.—In the London Marriages of last month, instead of "E. Warren, of Guildford-street, &c. to Miss L. Smith, daughter of the late Robert Smith, esq." read, "Mr. Cadell, to Miss L. Smith, daughter of R. Smith, esq. of Basinghall-street."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

. *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The late shew of cattle at Barnard Castle, (on the 24th of February last) exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who had projected it, there being a great number of the best cattle from the Banks of the Tees, both fat and lean, which brought great prices

with a quick sale. The whole extensive square where the cattle are shewn was crowded. The Agricultural Society there, purposes to establish three other shew days, in the course of the year. On the above day, thirty members of the society dined together.

Married.]

Married.] At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. R. B. Roxby, to Miss Taylor.—Captain J. Manchester, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Ridley, of the Ballast Hills.—Mr. Watkinson, coal-agent, of Law Muir, near Glasgow, to Miss M. Metcalfe, of Team, near Gateshead.—G. Lawson, esq. of Long Hirst Grange, near Morpeth, to Miss Bell, of Barnard Castle.—J. Carr, esq. son of R. Carr, esq. of Dunston, to Miss Ellison, eldest daughter of the late H. Ellison, esq. of Hepburn, Durham.—Mr. Hall, farmer, of Shillon Hall, in Northumberland, to Miss A. Wardle, daughter of Mr. R. Wardle, butcher, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Watkins, linen-draper, of Newcastle, to Miss Kefwick, of Morresby.

Mr. J. Smurfit, linen-draper, &c. of Monk Wearmouth-shore, and lieutenant in the Durham City Loyal Volunteers, to Mrs. Kay, daughter of Mr. Snowball, of Hedley, Northumberland.

At Stockton Captain Barton, of the 11th regt. of light dragoons, to Miss A. Painter.—R. Wilkinson, esq. alderman of that borough, to Miss Robinson.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Caffin, mill-wright, to Miss M. Hindmarsh.—Mr. R. Naseby, jun. of Benwell, to Mrs. Tait.—Mr. G. Young, grocer, to Miss Bates.—Mr. J. Clark, grocer, to Miss Chapman.—Mr. R. Young, to Miss A. Cuthbertson.

At Stanhope in Wear Dale, Mr. C. Williams, of Westgate, to Miss A. Trotter, of Hawkwell Head.

At North Shields, Mr. W. Arkley, to Miss M. Robson.—Mr. H. Benney, to Miss Davenport.

Died.] At Newcastle, in her 70th year, Mrs. A. Thompson, widow of the late Mr. J. Thompson, brewer.—Aged 57, Mr. M. Crawford.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Yeoman.—Mr. J. Watson, master of the Wheat Sheaf public house.—Mr. B. T. Gibson, eldest son of Mr. T. Gibson, draper.—M. Clarke, esq. collector of the excise for the town and district.—Mrs. Coulson, wife of Mr. T. Coulson, painter and glazier.—Mrs. Reay, wife of Mr. J. Reay, ship-owner.

In his 83d year, Mr. W. Gill, many years agent under Lord and Lady Windsor, in the management of their collieries, in which office he gave the highest satisfaction, and was much and deservedly esteemed for the probity and honour with which he discharged the duties of it: he was of an open, social, manly, and generous disposition, and marked with peculiar attention, the struggles of honest, industrious poverty, to which he was ever a benevolent patron, by privately assisting the efforts of such persons, wherever he could find them.

Mrs. Thomas, a maiden lady, aunt to Mr. R. Chambers.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Pawson, son of the late Mr. Pawson, wine-merchant.—Aged 54, Mr. J. Butcher, fruit-merchant, of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Raisbeck, woollen-draper, and a common-council-man.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

At Gateshead, Mr. J. Jefferson, taylor.

At Durham, aged 60, Mr. J. Bungay.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Richards.—Suddenly, Miss Wharton, daughter of the late Dr. Wharton.

At Sunderland, Mr. C. Wilson, tallow-chandler, one of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. Coxon, innkeeper.—Mr. Ranson, master mariner, father of Mr. Ranson, brazier, and one of the society of Quakers.

Mr. R. Davison, many years harbour-master of the port; he was following his occupation on the river, on the Thursday, and was found dead in bed on the Friday morning following.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mrs. Were, widow of the late Mr. Were, lieutenant of marines.

At Darlington, in her 94th year, Mrs. M. Ogden.

At North Shields, in the bloom of youth, Miss M. A. Hurry, 3d daughter of Mr. S. Hurry.—Aged 16, Miss M. Armstrong.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Lowrie.—Mrs. Souter.—Aged 70, Mr. J. Rowland, widow, late of Tynemouth.

At Stockton, the Rev. J. Daniel, many years minister of the Roman Catholic chapel there.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. J. Rowlands, widow.

At Houghton le Spring, Mrs. E. Miller, grocer.

Mrs. Purves, of New Etal, Northumberland.

At Felton, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Ord.

At Oakwood, near Hexham, aged 65, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. T. Gibson, farmer.

At Hexham, Mrs. Kirkfop, relict of Mr. W. Kirkfop, of Battle Hill.—Mr. W. Hutchinson, master of the Golden Lion inn.

At Benton Moor, in his 62d year, Mr. W. Boggon.

Erratum in the Northumberland marriages for last month.—In the marriage of Mr. Ainsley, of Huntlaw, the lady's name was by mistake (as copied from the Newcastle papers) printed "*Jon*" instead of "*Tone*."

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Williamson, jun. mercer and draper, to Miss Ritson.—Mr. T. Furness, hat-manufacturer, to Miss Bowman.

At Bownas, Mr. R. Dickinson, brazier, of Kendal, to Miss Benson.

At Deane, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss Walker.

Mr. Cragg, of Lowick Green, to Miss Redhead, of Lowick Bridge.

At Kendal, Mr. J. Robinson, shoe-maker, to Miss Winn, mantua-maker.—Mr. J. Bowstead, butcher, in Carlisle, to Miss Bowstead, of Rickerby.

In Carlisle, Mr. G. Elliott, hair-dresser, of Brampton, to Miss M. Thorpe.—Mr. T. Toppin,

Toppin, hair-dresser, to Miss J. Mc Claughlin.—Mr. N. Wales, widower, to Mrs. Stalker, widow of Mr. Stalker, tailor.

At Workington, Mr. J. Thompson, mercer and tailor, to Mrs. M. Towers, mantua-maker.

At Maryborough, Mr. Despard, to Miss Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Gardiner, of Bellevue, Southampton.

Mr. E. Rawlandson, of Lambrig, to Miss Stephenson, of Firbank.

At Orton, Westmorland, Mr. W. Holme, to Miss M. Garnett.

Mr. Westgarth, of Irton, to Miss M. James, of Whitehaven.

At Penrith, H. Dixon, esq. attorney, to Miss D. Whelpdale, second daughter of the late T. Whelpdale, esq. justice of peace for this county.

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 85, Mr. J. Bairbrin, sen.

In the prime of life, after a few days illness, Mr. W. M. Johnson, auctioneer, formerly of Wigton. By his death, of a malignant fever, a wife and six helpless children are deprived of their only means of support;—and what considerably aggravates the calamitous event, his widow and eldest child lie so dangerously ill, at present, in the same pestilential disease, that they are, in a manner, insensible of their irreparable loss.

Aged 23, Mr. J. Strong, clerk to Messrs. Ferguson; much noticed and respected by his employers and all who knew him, as a young man of exemplary good conduct, and of an amiable disposition.

Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Mr. J. Armstrong, butcher.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. W. Bailey, print seller.—In the prime life, Miss S. Yeates.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Johnson, formerly of Whitehaven, mother-in-law of the late J. Johnson, esq. of Walton House, in this county.—At the Bush inn, in this city, on his return from Scotland, aged 26, Mr. T. Taylor, mill-wright, of Bolton le Moors.—Aged 84, Mrs. A. Lamonby, widow, late of Newtown, near this city.

At Whitehaven, aged 30, Mr. W. Black, mariner.—In her 37th year, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, tobaccoist.—In her 67th year, Mrs. S. Bigland.—Aged 59, Mrs. A. Drape, wife of Mr. J. Drape, mariner.—Aged 78, Mr. D. Brown, for many years an eminent ship-builder, but had retired.—Mrs. Kendal.—Mr. J. Riley, check-manufacturer.—Aged 68, Mrs. Hodgson, widow of the late Captain Hodgson.—Mr. W. Bradford, mariner.—Aged 76, Mrs. Watts, widow of the late Mr. Watts, grocer.

At Kendal, Mr. H. Dickinson; many years employed by the postmaster as a letter-carrier in the town.

At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Chamley, a Quaker.—Aged 92, Mrs. E. Dunn, widow, formerly of Stainton.—Mrs. Pennington,

mother to Mrs. Masterman, late of the King's Arms inn.

At Kefwick, aged 63, Mrs. J. Ladyman.—Aged 42, Mr. W. Lancaster, master of the Hare and Hounds public house.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Mrs. D. Scrugham, wife of Mr. J. Scrugham, formerly master of the brig Fanny, of this port.—Mrs. E. Steel, relict of the late Capt. J. Steel.—Aged 32, Mrs. Boness.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Tickle, many years master of the Vigilance.—Aged 56, Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. W. Tate, agent to Mr. Curwen's Porter Bank Colliery.

On his passage from London to Newcastle, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Stockdale, of Ravenstonedale, Westmorland, late clerk in the shop of Messrs. Lackington, Allen and Co. booksellers, in London.

Aged about 60, Mr. J. Simpson, paper-maker, of Caldbeck.

At Orton, in Westmorland, the Rev. J. Redman, vicar.

At Scotby, near Carlisle, aged 97, Mrs. M. Young.

At Cleator, aged 63, Mr. M. Jackson, cabinet-maker, late of Whitehaven.

At Penrith, in her 53d year, Mrs. L. Marvel; much regretted by a genteel circle of acquaintance, and, likewise, a most liberal benefactress to the poor.

Aged 84, Mrs. E. Simpson, a maiden lady, aunt to the Hon. T. Wallace, of Carlton Hall, in this county.

At Kettle-side, near Penrith, in an advanced age, Mrs. Moorhouse, widow, and mother of the Rev. J. Moorhouse, rector of Clifton.

At Morland, aged 71, Mr. D. Armstrong, a Quaker.

At Grayrigg, in Westmorland, within one day of completing his 31st year, the Rev. J. Tremble, curate, and school-master, and son of Mr. Tremble, of Byesteads.

At Demerara, in the West Indies, in the month of October last, Mr. R. Fawcett, late clerk to Mr. B. Hunt, liquor-merchant, in Kendal.

At Tallentyre, near Cockermouth, in his 70th year, W. Browne, esq. high sheriff for this county in 1790.

At Seavil, in the parish of Holm Cultrum, aged 31, Mr. J. Grainger, formerly of the Duke's Head inn, at Skinburness.

At Highhouse, in the same parish, in the prime of life, Mrs. Peat.

At Kelton Head, Mrs. Johnson, wife of W. Johnson, esq. of Demerara.

The Rev. Mr. Fell, of Cark, near Cartmell.

The Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Killington, near Kirby Longdale.

YORKSHIRE.

The Flixton coursing meeting, so long delayed by bad weather, at length, brought a large assembly of noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers.

farmers to the ground, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, when the running began, by a class of four dogs, to run in two matches, and the winning dogs to run together, afterwards, for the plate. The first class was won by Major Topham's black dog, Young Snowball, (late Ambrosio) beating Sir T. Wallace's white dog, Phantasmagoria, (borrowed from Colonel Thornton). The second class was won by Sir T. Wallace's brindled bitch, Alicia, (late Dent, borrowed of Colonel Thornton) beating Major Topham's brown and white bitch, Toy. The plate was won by Major Topham's Young Snowball. Perhaps, on no match whatever was more money known to be betted. The race was about two miles and a half, in which the hare was twice thrown up by Snowball, and once by Alicia; and yet was so sound at heart, as to run above a mile afterwards before she was killed.—Major Popham's brown and white bitch, Toy, beat Mr. Percival's Raynham. Of the horsemen that appeared on the ground, many were from different and even remote parts of England.

Lately, at a very numerous meeting of the principal inhabitants of Whitby, (Lord Mulgrave in the chair) a subscription was entered into for the purpose of building a life-boat, for the use of that port and its vicinity. It was handsomely begun on the part of his Lordship with twenty guineas, and seconded by Colonel Phipps with ten, and within an hour, near two hundred guineas were placed to the account of the subscription.

A subscription has been lately entered into at Hull, for the humane purpose of establishing there a Lying-in Hospital or Charity, for the relief of poor married lying-in women; and likewise for the purpose of relieving and administering support to women in this condition, at their own houses. Messrs. Young and Hewitt, *accoucheurs*, have, by public advertisement, made a voluntary offer of their gratuitous services to this institution, whenever requested.

Married.] Mr. R. Pearson, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Burnell, widow of the late J. Burnell, esq. of Golden-lane, London.

At High Flats, at the Quaker's Meeting-house, Mr. S. Woodhead, clothier, of Foulstone, to Miss J. Firth, daughter of Mr. J. Ferth, maltster, of Lanehead.

Mr. W. Hutchinson, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Webster, of Brotherton.—The Rev. C. Atkinson, of Elland, to Miss E. Wilson, merchant, of Leeds.—Mr. Oldridge, of the Black Bull inn, at Wakefield, to Miss M. Hobson, of Fryton, near Ferry Bridge.—Mr. Luccock, of Leeds, to Miss L. Medley, daughter of the late Rev. S. Medley, of Liverpool.

B. Wright, esq. of Hull, to Miss Evans, of Balam, Surrey.

At Whitby, W. Benson, esq. to Miss Walker.

At Hatfield, the Rev. T. Fox, A. M. to Miss Johnson.

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, J. Wentworth, esq. late Attorney-general of the island of St. John's, to Miss Wentworth, niece to P. Wentworth, esq. of Towlestone Lodge, in this county.

Mr. W. Auckland, of Pomfret, to Miss Fairside, of Islington, London.—Mr. R. Hotham, merchant, in Sheffield, to Miss Brady, daughter, of Mr. S. Brady, tea-dealer, of the city of London.

J. Fell, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Wilson of Picktree, in Durham.

At Scarborough, Mr. Glass, to Miss Cowley.

At Pomfret, Mr. Walton, ironmonger, to Miss A. Leidger.

Mr. W. Chadwick, dyer, of Leeds, to Miss Dey, daughter of Mr. Dey, brandy-merchant, of Doncaster.

Mr. J. Johnson, of All Woodley, near Harewood, to Miss R. Burrows, of Scot Hall Mills, near Leeds.

Died.] At York, Mr. G. Russell.

Mr. J. Simpson, formerly of the White Swan inn, Newcastle, and afterwards of the Chapter Coffee-house, in this city. In his time he was esteemed one of the first billiard players in this county, and was well known by a numerous and respectable acquaintance in most parts of the kingdom, all of whom valued his company much: for, to use Hamlet's words, "he was a fellow of infinite jest and of most excellent fancy, (and his) flashes of merriment were frequently wont to set the table on a roar." Major Cooper and Mr. Simpson were most intimate bosom friends;—and by a sort of mutual sympathy, or, at least, a strange co-incidence, both took their journey for another world about the same time, on the very same morning!

In his 39th year, Mr. J. Botterill, a common-council-man for Monk Ward.—At her lodgings, in this city, Mrs. A. Aiselby.—Mr. G. Russell, of the Black Bull inn.—In his 44th year, Mr. J. Rayment, of the Bird in hand inn.—Mr. T. Hardisty, joiner.—Mr. Dunn, of the York Theatre.

At Hull, aged 69, Mr. Lambert; he was suddenly taken ill, while attending divine service at Trinity Church, and was obliged to be carried home, where he died in about two hours.

Aged 24, Mr. S. Saunderson, son of Mr. T. Saunderson, woollen-draper, and one of the society of Quakers.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Harrison, wool-stapler.—Mr. J. Ibbetson.—Mr. W. Hayford

At Doncaster, aged 19, Mr. J. Brooke, eldest son of Mr. Brooke, attorney.—Mr. J. Thorpe, formerly a master-brick-layer.

At Bristol, the lady of A. Maclean, esq. of Coll, in Scotland, and lately a resident for some time past, in Doncaster.

At Warmfworth, near Doncaster, in he

87th year, Mrs. M. Massey, relict of the late Mr. S. Massey, stuff-merchant.

At Sheffield, Mr. E. Hewitt, of the Mouse Hole Forge public house.—Mrs. Gregory

Mr. S. See, who had been in the service of Messrs. Nowell and Kippax, upwards of 24 years. He was, likewise, a local preacher, in the society of the late Mr. Kilham.

Aged 68, Mr. J. King, liquor-merchant.—Aged 63, Mr. D. Jones, mercer.—Aged 78, Mrs. Hancock, widow.—Mr. R. Williamson, collector of excise.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Cordeux, wife of Mr. Cordeux, linen-draper.

At Whitby, Miss M. Skinner, daughter of W. Skinner, esq. junior.

At Rippon, in his 73d year, W. Atkinson, esq. alderman, and brother to Mr. P. Atkinson, of York.

At Scarborough, aged 94, Mr. W. Ruston.

At Darlington, aged 24, Miss Wrightson, daughter of J. Wrightson, esq. of Thirsk; a young lady of a cheerful disposition, and honest heart, and respected as a pleasing associate, by all her acquaintance.

At Promfret, aged 75, Mrs. C. Routh, a maiden lady. Death made his approaches to this excellent person by a malady from which the greatest human fortitude shrinks appalled; otherwise in beholding the steady confidence and pious resignation wherewith she all along contemplated, and at length met the awful hour of dissolution:—even an Infidel might be tempted to exclaim, with envy, “May my last end be like her’s.”

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Alderman Shaw, of Liverpool, has lately made the following benevolent donations to the public charities of that town, viz. to the Infirmary 300l.; to the Blue-coat Hospital 200l.; Dispensary 200l.; School for the Blind 50l.; Marine Society 30l.; and the Indies Charity 20l.

Married.] C. Ker, esq. of Calder Bank, in this county, to Miss M. Sharp, daughter of F. Sharp, esq. comptroller of the customs at Leith.—Mr. J. Greenwood, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Harrison, at Poulton in the Filde.

At Ulverstone, Mr. J. Butler, to Miss S. Wilkinson.

At Mottram, in Longdendale, Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss M. Roberts, of Glossop.

At Warrington, P. Hyams, esq. to Miss Bold.

Mr. A. Cliff, grocer, of Chorley, to Miss E. Eastham, of Leyland lane.

At Leyland, Mr. J. Livesey, gardener, to Miss E. Bretterton, of Ulnefs Walton.—Mr. G. Heap, shopkeeper, of Milnwood, near Todmorden, to Miss N. Ogden, late of Hopton Hall.—Mr. J. Graham, of Manchester, to Miss M. Brearley, youngest daughter of S. Brearley, esq. of Halifax.

At Preston, Mr. B. Wilson, hat-manufacturer, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. M. New-

hy, of Bardsea, to Miss N. Dobson, of Ulverstone.

At Droxford, in Hampshire, B. Hardy, esq. of the Royal Lancashire Regiment, to Miss E. C. Woods.

At Lancaster, Mr. Layfield, hairdresser, to Miss Hebblethwaite.—Mr. W. Townley, sail cloth-manufacturer, to Miss M. Shaw.—J. Dewar, esq. of the 29th regt. to Miss Shelmerdine.

At Manchester, Mr. H. Hughes, merchant, to Miss Jane Morris.—Mr. T. Naylor, of York, to Miss L. Wardrope.—Mr. S. Wild, to Miss Smith.—Mr. S. Clough of Liverpool, to Miss A. Sharrocks.—Mr. J. Nichols, to Miss A. Bottomley.—Mr. J. Rothwell, to Mrs. Royle, widow.—Mr. E. Sager, to Miss M. Mayo.—Mr. G. Ramsay, to Mrs. J. Albiston, late of the city of Chester.—Mr. G. Backhouse, to Miss E. Newton, of Failsworth.

At Liverpool, Mr. Leech, to Mrs. Rook, one of the vocal performers at the Music-hall.—Mr. J. Warring, broker, to Miss Stevenson.—Mr. R. Kenyon, linen-draper, to Miss F. Walpool.—Mr. J. Abbott, to Miss Travers.

Died.] At Manchester, aged 76, J. Ridgway, esq. an eminent attorney. During a practice, highly respectable and extensive, for upwards of forty years, he uniformly maintained the character of a sound lawyer and honest man.

Miss Arrowsmith.—Mr. S. Stanley.—Mrs. R. Newtin.—Mrs. Lazonby, wife of Mr. Lazonby, ironmonger.—Mr. J. Bancroft.

J. Entwistle, esq. major of the 1st battalion of the Manchester and Salford Volunteers; a gentleman of real worth, and much and deservedly respected for his genuine good humour, sprightly wit, and unaffected good manners; nor was he less eminently conspicuous for strength of understanding, and a general knowledge of the world.

Mr. T. Crossland, manufacturer.

At Salford, Mr. J. Hulme, innkeeper.

At Liverpool, very suddenly, aged 25, Mr. W. Lupton, timber-merchant.—Mr. R. Pender.

Mr. J. Rea, merchant, of the island of St. Lucia.

Mr. T. Baynes.—Mr. J. Bevington.—Mr. J. Murphy; and a few days before, Mrs. Murphy, his wife.

Mr. J. Ashton, master of Hope School, at Liverpool. From a very early period in life, he was employed in the duties of a station which is seldom rewarded either by that emolument, or that honourable rank in the estimation of society which is proportioned to its intrinsic importance. Without either aid of instruction, or the influence of example, but solely by the efforts of a patient, inquisitive, and industrious mind, he was enabled, at the age of twenty-two, on the recommendation of some friends, who had discerned his rising merit, to emerge from an obscure village in the

the parish of Stockport, in Cheshire, and to undertake the management of a school adjoining to the chapel, in Toxteth-park: this he conducted for a few years with considerable credit, and all the wished for success, till he was elected to the superintendence of another in the neighbourhood of Rochdale, established by the bounty of the late Mrs. Hardman, of Allerton. In this situation he anxiously improved the hours he could redeem from his necessary avocations, by a judicious application to those branches of science which were most conformable to his taste, and connected with his profession: and here, his diligence, regularity, and intellectual acquirements, secured him a high degree of respect, both as a teacher of youth, a judicious friend, and an agreeable, instructive companion. But, after a few years, encouraged by the prospect of a residence, which his friends considered as better adapted to his talents, his habits, and his favourite pursuits, he was induced to remove to Liverpool, where he built and opened an extensive school, and exercised his profession, with gradually increasing popularity, till the infirmities of a constitution, naturally feeble from his youth, at length, compelled him to retire.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Holywell, to Miss Hughes, of Pentremawr, near Denbigh.—Mr. T. Sudworth, of Stanlow House, to Miss Meacock.—Mr. G. Johns, mate of the ship Resolution, of this port, to Miss E. Lewthwaite, daughter of Mr. J. Lewthwaite, anchorsmith.—Mr. Nickson, cabinet-maker, to Miss M. Watley.

At Knutsford, W. Quayle, esq. to Miss M. Morlands.

At Lymm, Mr. R. Warburton, to Miss Holt.

At Frodsham, Mr. J. Pickering, to Miss Hayes.

Mr. G. Ramsay, of Manchester, to Mrs. J. Albitton, late of Chester.—Mr. J. Twenlow, cabinet-maker, to Miss C. Lowe, both of Congleton.

Mr. Lomas, of Bollington, to Miss Dyson, of Macclesfield.

Mr. F. E. Barker, attorney, of Chester, to Miss H. Jones, late of Wrexham.—Mr. J. Powell, upholsterer, of Chester, to Miss Dutton, of Saighton.—Mr. Johnson, Engineer, of Castle Northwich, to Mrs. Harrison.

At Bunbury, Mr. J. Adams, of Bachin, to Miss R. Dutton, of Wardle.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Marcroft, of the Cross Keys public house.—Mrs. Greene.—Mr. T. Shaw, currier.

Mr. J. Whitelegg, senior; much respected as a moral man, and cheerful companion.

Mrs. Both, housekeeper to O. Kelsall, esq. a situation which she had held with credit and respectability, upwards of 40 years. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, as a very worthy woman.

In her 16th year, Miss Wrench.

Aged 86, Mrs. Leckonby; a woman of exemplary virtue and unaffected piety.

Aged 85, Mrs. Leadbeater, relict of the late Mr. Leadbeater, stone-mason.

At Northwich, Mr. P. Johnson, attorney.

At Nantwich, Mr. C. Coman.—Mr. R. Chidlow, nailor.

At the Parsonage-house, Nether Whitley, aged 55, Mrs. Elizabeth Antrobus, wife of the Rev. Philip Antrobus, minister of the parochial chapel there. The death of one of her sons, in June last, is supposed to have hastened her own dissolution. He was a youth of an amiable disposition, and adorned with every quality which could gain esteem; an esteem, which he possessed, not of his relations alone, but of the whole neighbourhood where he lived, as well as that of all his acquaintance. He was assistant at Flixton School, to Mr. Beeley; and afterwards schoolmaster, at Roe Green, near Worsley, both in Lancashire.—A fever, at that time prevalent, snatched him away. No woman, perhaps, fulfilled the duties of a mother, and a wife, in a more exemplary manner; in the ungrateful province of a step-mother, she was unexampled, nor did she suffer any the least stain to attach to her character.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Youlgrave, Mr. A. Salt, to Miss E. Parker, both of Elton.

At Mayfield, near Ashbourne, Mr. Kearns, clothier, of Newcastle, Staffordshire, to Miss Easter.

W. Hoyle, esq. of Sheffield, to Mrs. Cutforthay, of Aughton, in Aston parish.

Died.] At Derby, aged 63, Mr. Blaymire.

Mrs. Clay, of Shirland.

At Alfreton, in her 56th year, Miss Clark.—Mrs. A. Halton, sister to the late J. Halton, esq. of Wingfield Manor.

In the parish of Littleover, near Derby, in her 22d year, Mrs. S. Farnsworth; she expired about an hour after breakfast, sitting in her chair: and in his 83d year, Mr. T. Farnsworth, her husband. They had been married 62 years.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for power to make a new turnpike-road from Derby, through Ripley, to Alfreton; an improvement of the greatest public and local importance to the town of Derby, and the adjacent country. The corporation of Derby have lately given their consent to the plan for effecting the measure.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. R. Doubleday, farmer, of Upton, to Miss E. Dunhill, of Raulson.

R. Pocklington, jun. esq. of Winthorpe Hall, in this county, to Miss J. Campbell, daughter of Sir J. Campbell, of Inverneil.

At

At Thrumpton, Mr. J. Marsh, of Scarrington, to Miss Hemmley.

Mr. Elfe, hofier, to Miss Downing, both of Sutton in Ashfield.

At Bunny, Mr. T. Howard, to Mrs. E. Hebb.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. Frost, whitesmith.—In his 71st year, Mr. R. Gould, farrier.—T. Gaunt, esq. alderman.—Mrs. Wheatcroft.

In his 106th year, T. Seals, a peasant; he possessed all his mental faculties to the last day of his existence.

Mrs. Smith.—In her 71st year, Mrs. Stretton, wife of Mr. Stretton, senior.—Mrs. Prest, wife of T. Prest, gent.—Mrs. Stones, wife of Mr. H. Stones, builder.—At Mr. Sutton's, aged 77, Mrs. Marriot.

In his 67th year, Mr. D. Ward, one of the bailiffs for the town and county. After attending the duties of his profession, he went home, complained of being indisposed, and died soon after.

At Newark, Mrs. Bellwood, a widow lady.

At Southwell, aged 68, Mr. T. Cade, formerly a respectable butcher.

At Mansfield, Mr. P. Wood, jun. hofier.—Mrs. Naylor.—Mr. Herdman, who had practised there as a surgeon and apothecary upwards of 30 years.

At Bunny, Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Mr. Lockwood, hofier, at Sion Hill, near Nottingham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Special Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for better and more effectually draining certain tracts of land called Wildmore Fen, and the East and West Fens, including the Low Lands, in this county, have lately advertised, in the Lincolnshire papers, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be willing to contract for the cutting, embanking, and making the intended drain, between Fishtoft Marsh, and Benington Bridges, being a distance of about seven miles.

Married.] Mr. J. Elverfon, farmer, to Miss Crampton, both of Donnington.—Mr. F. Gibbons, officer of excise, at Corby, to Miss Bedford, of Swinehead.—Mr. S. Bates, farmer and grazier, of Sloothby, to Miss A. Lill, of Alford.

Mr. J. Brownley, farmer and grazier, to Miss S. Cliff, both of Habertoft, in the parish of Willoughby, near Alresford.

Mr. W. Hydes, of Leasingham, to Miss E. Goodyear.

Captain B. Broomhead, of the 28th regt. of dragoons, eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Broomhead, of the South Lincoln Militia, to Miss C. Hambleton, youngest daughter of the late — Hambleton, esq. formerly of Lincoln.

Mr. Newton, of Sawtry, in Huntingdonshire, to Miss Drake, of Stanford.

At Tattershall, Mr. W. Booth, of Sleaford, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 67, Mrs. Gardner, a widow lady.

At Boston, after a long and painful illness, aged 21, Miss C. Lane, daughter of Mr. Lane, druggist.—The Rev. E. Browne, prebendary of York, &c. &c. and master of the grammar school at Butterwick, near Boston.—Mr. B. Bott.

At Wainfleet, in her 84th year, Mrs. M. Rice, widow, late of Well, near Alford.

At Stamford, aged 49, Mrs. Baxter, widow.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at Leicester, a fellow who pretended to be deaf and dumb, and who had, in the course of a few days, realised 50l. by what is called fortune-telling, was publicly whipt there as a vagrant. During his trial and previously to his confinement, he conducted himself with consummate art, and the most hypocritical consistency; but when the cat o' nine tails came to tingle on his back, his speech and hearing returned, and he could speak and hear, as well as any of the spectators. It appears that he had been a foldier in the 25th regt. and was discharged in consequence of having been wounded in the island of Grenada, and that on returning to his friends in Yorkshire, he was met on the road by a woman who practised the profession of fortune-telling, and prevailed on him to join her, but on his commitment, she decamped with their joint earnings.

Married.] Mr. W. Harrison, grazier, of Great Glenn, to Miss Francis, of Lamport.—Mr. D. Moore, of Wellfoll, in Derbyshire, to Miss S. Moore, 4th daughter of Mr. Moore, of Syston.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Joyce, surgeon.—Aged 79, Mrs. Simons, widow.—In his 40th year, after a lingering illness, the Rev. J. Gregory, vicar of St. Martin's, and All Saints' parishes, in this town, and brother to Mr. Gregory, printer of the Leicester Journal.

At Loughborough, Mr. Onion, baker.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Tibbs, of Deritend, to Miss Collitt, of Curborough, in this county.

At Alcester, Mr. W. Grafton, tanner, to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Litchfield, in his 72d year, Mr. W. Green, Collector of Excise, formerly of Hales Owen. He was deservedly esteemed through life, as a cheerful, worthy man.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. J. Norris.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Beddard.—Mr. J. Neve.—Mr. J. Doody.

The Lady of the Honorable and Reverend G. Talbot, of Brereton.—Mr. Farmer, of Cauldwell, late of Burton-upon-Trent.—Aged 79, Mrs. Busby, of Long-lane, near Stafford.—Mr. J. Bedford, of the Stockings, near Wolverhampton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Dawes, surgeon, to Miss Webb.—Mr. H. Burgess, factor,

tor, of Dale-end, to Miss Bedall, late of Exall, near Coventry.—Mr. Smith, surgeon in the army, to Miss Soden, of Rowington. Mr. Gateley, of London, to Miss Rew, of Coventry.—Mr. Boofinere, of the city of Mans, in France, to Mrs. Smith, of Birmingham. Mr. T. Moore, of Birmingham, to Miss Brown, of Bourn Brook.

At Newbold-upon-Avon, Mr. Berridge, farmer and grazier, of Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire, to Miss Walker, daughter of T. Walker, esq.

At Colehill, Mr. R. Hobbey, to Miss E. Rolestone.

Died.] At Warwick, suddenly, Mr. G. Dawes, liquor merchant.

At Coventry, Mrs. Carlisle, widow.

At Birmingham, nearly at the close of her 81st year, Mrs. Cooper, of the Crescent — Aged 76, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. J. Ellis, hat maker, of Digbeth.—Mrs. Blair.—Mrs. Richards.—Mr. T. Dainty, plumber and glazier.—Aged 19, Mr. T. Skey. Aged 72, Mr. J. Hands.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Gough. Aged 57, Mrs. H. Hodges.—Mrs. Parten.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Rough, jun. merchant, of New Ross, Ireland, to Miss M. Harley.

Mr. J. Turner, of Bockleton-house, Worcestershire, to Miss Snape, of Sutton, near Newport.—Mr. Sermon, of Ludlow, to Miss Walker, of Cleobury.

At Ludlow, Mr. Goodwin, tanner, to Miss Barker, milliner.—R. Hudson, jun. esq. of Wick, near Pershore, Worcestershire, to Miss Evans, of Shinewood house, near Wenlock, in this county.

At Ellesmere, Mr. J. Rogers, of the Cricket, aged 55, to Miss Robinson, of Oswestry, aged 17.

At West Felton, Mr. Clay, to Miss Jones, of Grampow.—Mr. T. Williams, fadler, of Broseley, to Miss Evans, of Broseley, to Miss Evans, of Barrett-hall.

At High Ercall, Mr. J. Austin, of Long Mill, to Miss Colley.

Near Ludlow, Mr. Marston, of Coston, to Miss Davies, of Clun.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Cooper, gardener.—Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Rev. R. Markham, D.D. a lady of an excellent, virtuous, and truly religious mind.—Mr. H. Pearson.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Williams, of the Unicorn inn.

Major Sandford, of Bath, only brother of F. Sandford, of the isle, in this county.

At Clun, R. James, esq. late of Ludlow. In the remote Settlements of the State of New York, in November last, Mr. W. Watkins, youngest son of Mr. Watkins, of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Sandland, farmer, of Cotton.

At Batchcott, near Ludlow, the Reverend T. Baines, rector of Richard's-castle, in the Commission of the Peace for this county.—Aged 77, Mr. F. Bill, late of Ruyton, of the Eleven Towns.

At the Sheet, near Ludlow, aged 74, Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Mr. T. Richards, saddler, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Perry, of Wykey.—Aged 88, Mr. Rowland, sen. of Madeley, near Colebrooke-dale.

At Chesterton, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Vickers, mother of V. Vickers, esq. of Cranmere.

At Hales Owen, the Reverend W. A. Lea, chaplain in the Royal Navy.

In London, after a few minutes illness, W. Pigott, esq. of Dodderhall, Bucks. He was son of the late Reverend W. Pigott, of Edgmond, in this county.

At Vernon-hall, in his 11th year, Master C. Talbot, eldest son of J. Talbot, esq. only brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worcester, in her 70th year, Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Doctor Johnstone. This excellent woman, was descended from Mr. R. Serjeant, who in the reign of Charles II. became an assistant minister to Mr. Baxter, at Kidderminster, and was afterwards ejected from the rectory of Stone, for nonconformity. If unaffected and fervent piety—a warm and uncorrupted heart—if innocence of life and activity of benevolence, joined to simplicity and suavity of manners—if a temper so complacent, as not to be ruffled by the crosses, flights, and unkindness of the world—if steady and constant attention to the duties of a large family—and, lastly, if the habitual fear of God, and unremitting love of our neighbours, give a claim to the recompence of just men made perfect, it may be charitably presumed that this incomparable woman is gone to receive her reward. Her death, though in the due course of nature, has left a chasm in the affections of her family and her friends which cannot be easily supplied. She lived without an enemy, and the blessings of all who knew her, have followed her to the tomb.

HEREFORD.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. W. Maddy, to Miss Weare.—T. Wright, esq. of Pimlico, London, to Mrs. Roberts, eldest daughter of F. Ravenhill, esq. of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Powles, wife of Mr. Powle, writing master.—In childbed, after being delivered of two fine children, Mrs. Honiatt, wife of the Rev. T. Honiatt.—Mrs. Barry, wife of the Rev. E. Barry, and daughter of the late W. Shepherd, esq. of Dormington.—Mrs. Maddy, relict of Mr. Maddy, saddler.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It may be noticed as a proof that there is a too considerable consolidation and consequently enlargement of farms, whereby a less produce of various articles of provisions takes place, that at this time, a person in the neighbourhood of Winchcombe, in this county, occupies twenty-seven small farms consolidated into one! Another instance may be related, to the same purpose, of a farmer holding what was formerly rented by nine, in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. B. Wright, to Miss E. Stone, of Chawley, Berks.—Mr. T. Wyatt, builder, to Miss M. Ensworth, third daughter of Mr. T. Emsworth, wine merchant.—Mr. Walker of London, to Miss S. Worcester, of Stoken church.

At Petersfield, Hants, Mr. S. Etty, wine-merchant, of Oxford, to Miss M. Trodd.—Mr. W. Walford, of Banbury, to Miss E. A. Cogan, second daughter of M. Cogan, esq. of Bradstone hill.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 57, Mr. W. butler of Taylor, Exeter college.—Miss E. Hewlett, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Hewlett.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Halse, widow.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Woburn, Mr. R. Gibbs, an extensive dealer in cows, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Hunter, of Newark upon Trent, to Miss Stables, of Northampton.—Mr. E. Bufwell, of Kettering, to Miss M. Hobson, of Walgrave place.

Died.] At Woburn, to the unspeakable affliction of his tenants, to whom he was a friend and father, and to the universal regret of all his contemporaries, Francis, Duke of Bedford, in the 37th year of his age. We forbear to give place to our own feelings on this occasion, because they have been eloquently expressed by the greatest orator of his age, at page 251 of this volume, and because we hope to be able at an early period to obtain full and authentic memoirs.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

All the married clergymen of the diocese of Peterborough, as well as widowers with children, and possessed of a small income only, have been lately invited, by public advertisement to apply to the bishop of that diocese, to obtain relief.

Married.] Mr. R. Mawlesbury, a capital farmer of Bugbrook, to Miss C. Griffith, of Gayton.—Mr. T. Wise, grazier, to Miss Line, both of the parish of Barby.

In Buckinghamshire, Mr. F. Nash, to Miss Jones, both of Chesham.—Mr. C. Newman, son of B. Newman, esq. of Ratcliff hall, to Miss Fitch, of Buckingham.—Mr. Wakefield, bookseller, &c. to Miss King, both of Newport Pagnell.—Mr. S. Pelham, draper, of Wellingborough, to Miss E. Wallis, youngest daughter of Mr. O. Wallis, of Isham.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Fox, upholsterer. In his 13th year, after only a few days illness, Mr. D. Wilkinson, 2d son of Mr. W. Wilkinson, draper.

At Thrapston, in her 52d year, Mrs. Leete, wife of Mr. Leete, surgeon; a pious, sincere, and humble Christian, and of a conduct highly conspicuous, and exemplary, in the discharge of all the relative duties.

At Chesham, Mrs. Hepburn.

At Market Harborough, Mr. J. Waterfield, many years master of the Hind inn.

HUNTINGDON.

Died.] At Stintloe House, near Buckden,

in his 54th year, Launcelot Brown, esq. an active and intelligent magistrate, possessed of great probity, liberality and benevolence. To these essential qualities, were added an accurate taste for the fine arts and a mind embellished with all those accomplishments and that classical learning, which adorn the character of the gentleman and the scholar.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Lord Chancellor determined lately a cause of some interest, on an application from the university of Cambridge, that the London booksellers were not justified in selling Bibles printed in Scotland, by the king's Printers; but that the injunction did not prevent the booksellers from exporting Scottish bibles to foreign countries, though it prevents the sale of them in England. The injunction which has been thus obtained by the university, is not it seems regarding pirated or unauthorized editions, but those printed by the king's printer in Scotland, which have, hitherto been a free uninterrupted article of trade, under the Act of Union, beyond the memory of the oldest bookseller now living, in the same manner as the same books printed by authority in England, have always had, and still have, a free sale in Scotland.

Married.] At Cambridge, at St. Benedict's church, Capel Lofft, of Troston, in Bury, Suffolk, esq. to Miss Sarah Watson Finch, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Finch, merchant, of Cambridge.

At Sutton, Isle of Ely, Mr. W. Faux, to Mrs. R. Cockcroft.

At Newmarket, Mr. W. Frost, an opulent farmer, of Brinkley, and son of Mr. W. Frost, of Camoisse Hall in Wood Ditton, to Miss Goodison.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of Mr. Ratcliffe, dealer in china, &c.—Aged 68, Mrs. S. Luckombe, daughter of Mrs. James, many years printer of the Cambridge Journal.

At Ely, in the college, Mrs Atcherley, relict of the late Rev. T. Atcherley.

At Wisbeach, Mr. R. Kent, of the George inn, Fenstanton, and late of the Talbot inn, of this town. In his 36th year, Mr. T. Brown, sadler, of Mildenhall.

NORFOLK.

As the sea breaches, in Palling, Winter-ton, and other adjoining towns, have lately increased to an alarming degree, whereby very large tracts of ground are greatly injured, and as by the expected increase of the said breaches, more distant lands may in all probability be materially injured, an application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the present session, to enable commissioners, therein to be named, to stop up the present breaches, and to prevent, if possible, others in future. About 60 parishes or upwards, are interested in the above business, and are about to appoint persons to act, with a view to facilitate the same.

In the exportation of corn the Lynn mer-

Lynn,

chants nearly equal Hull, and are said to possess a greater share of spirit and speculation than any others in the county, not even London excepted. The quantities shipped from this port during the last two years is immense. They also import annually from Portugal, about 1100 pipes of the "rosy juice divine."

This ancient burgh was formerly called Bishop's Lynn, a name which it retained till the reign of Henry VIII. when it changed its possession, and was elevated to the more founding title of Lynn Regis. The public library which was not set on foot till the year 1793, is now established on principles the most judicious and politic, and although but yet in its infancy, is considered as extremely valuable. It consists of about 500 volumes, and contains most of the approved works that have been published for the last few years. The books are chosen by a majority of the members, and Reviews, and other periodical publications are regularly taken in. The number of subscribers to this library is about 70, which however considering the population of the place, and terms of admission, are extremely few. It is highly consolatory to reflect, that since the establishment of this institution, literature seems to be more generally respected, and it has already diffused a happy spirit of inquiry into mixed conversation.

Married.] Mr. W. Burton, of Loddon, to Miss King of Norwich.—Mr. E. Camplin, farmer, to Miss Rifeboro', both of East Tuddenham.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Rising, to Mrs. F. Booth, of the Castle and Lyon Tavern.—Mr. J. Blackburn, stone-mason, to Miss S. Lown.—Mr. W. Thompson, of the navy, to Mrs. H. Tompson, of Norwich.

At Claxton, W. Batchelder, gent. to Miss Fuller.—Mr. W. Dixon, of Dickleburgh, to Miss A. Cornell, of Thelverton.

Died.] At Norwich, in her 36th year, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. Taylor, upholsterer.

[Further particulars relative to the late Mr. Chapman, for many years a distinguished tradesman in this city. The propitious hand of Providence had crowned his honest exertions in life with success, and enabled him to retire some years since from the active scenes of business, to enjoy the well-earned fruits of his labours, amidst his family and friends. The public charities in Norwich bear ample testimony to his benevolent spirit; during his life they were always remembered, and at his death they have not been forgotten. He has bequeathed to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital 50l. to the Charity Schools, to the Benevolent Association for the Relief of Decayed Tradesmen, and to Bethlem, 20l. each, also smaller gifts to the poor of St. Margaret's parish, in which he lived, and of St. Andrew's, in which his remains have been interred.]

At the advanced age of 101, Mr. W. Webb—
MONTHLY MAG. No. 85.

dale; this venerable man, like the famous Nestor of old, had lived in three centuries.

At his father's house in this city, in his 51st year, the Rev. W. Ivory, rector of Waxham, Palling, &c.

At Oby, Mrs. Cooper, wife of C. Cooper, esq. barrister at law. She possessed an excellent heart and understanding; and was a most affectionate wife and mother. She also manifested the goodness of her disposition by her benevolence to the poor.

At Holt, aged 68, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, ironmonger; this person, during the last seven years, from a paralytic affection, had not been able either to feed or to dress herself.

At her lodgings, Beaufort buildings, Chelsea, Mrs. E. Ruffel, formerly of Norwich.—Mrs. Athow, wife of Mr. T. Athow, cooper.

At Swaffham, aged 28, in childbed, Mrs. Rimes, wife of Mr. Rimes, whitesmith.

At Heigham, in her 77th year, Mrs. Meek, mother of Mr. Meek, plumber, of Norwich.—Mr. Tuthill, a considerable farmer and grazier.

At Whitacre Burgh, near Yarmouth, Mr. Turner, of Kerdistone.

At Hainestoke, Mr. J. French, an eminent surgeon; a gentleman highly respected for his convivial as well as professional talents.—Aged 31, Mrs. Kerisom, of Panxworth. In her 29th year, Mrs. M. Leeder, wife of Mr. J. Leeder, farmer, at Barford.

In his 30th year, Mr. J. Breame, only son of Mr. T. Breame, at Beatley.—Mrs. West, wife of Mr. J. G. West, of Albion street, London, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Francis, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Arnold, farmer, at Denton.—Miss E. Wright, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Wright, of Trowse.

At Rockland, aged 22, Mr. R. Stratton, jun. sincerely lamented by his family, his neighbours, and the poor, to whom he was ever kind.

At East Tuddenham, Miss Dewing, daughter of Mr. Dewing, of Boston.—Miss Mann.

In London, aged 58, Mrs. Chittock, formerly of the Castle and Lion Inn.—Aged 75, Mrs. Wace, of Watton.—Mr. R. Bowles, farmer, of Gressenhall.

At East Dereham, aged 85, Mrs. E. Blackbourne, mother of Mr. W. Blackbourne, bricklayer.

SUFFOLK.

On the 12th of January last, a small Book Club met to dispose of the publications, which had been circulated through the Society during the preceding year, by a kind of nominal auction among their own members. The room, in which the sale was held, was so situated as to be exposed to the view of some neighbours who lived in the yard, and to their visitors.

The society not considering themselves as doing any thing which was illegal, did not take any precautions to conceal the object of their meeting. A man, however, of the

R r

nam:

name of Smith, who was in training for the office of an exciseman, observing out of doors a person in the room disposing of books, in the manner abovementioned, came to the door, and, with more than common assurance, abruptly entered the room. The members in general were surprised to see a stranger come in, but supposing that he had something to communicate to one of the company did not at first openly express their surprise. One of the society however, finding that this Smith, had no business there, went up to the person who was selling the books, and hinted to him, that it would be better to stop the sale for a minute or two. He then went back and told the intruder, that the company was a private one, and that strangers were not to be admitted. Upon this the gentleman bowed, asked pardon, and retired. While he was in the room, no book was sold; but he, when in the yard, having peeped through the window, saw one or more disposed of to the highest bidder, and lodged an information against the person who offered the books to sale, for acting as an auctioneer without being duly licenced.

The merits of the case were stated on Friday the 26th ult. before two of the magistrates of this borough. It was contended, that the sale did not come within the meaning of the act; the books having been sold to such persons as had a previous interest in them; and the money arising from the sale being designed for the purchase of more books, for the use of the society. The magistrates expressed in strong terms their disapprobation of the business, which had been brought before them, not considering the sale as an intention to defraud the public revenue. They, nevertheless, conceiving, that they must be guided by the letter of the law, reluctantly fined the party; mitigating the penalty from fifty pounds, to two guineas, including costs, which amounted to one pound ten shillings and six pence, so that only eleven shillings and six pence remained, half of which went to the informer.

Married.] Mr. M. Porter, of Washbrook, near Ipswich, to Miss E. Hicks, of Burfistall.—Mr. R. Traice, calico printer (late of Bury) to Miss M. Ford, of Wandsworth, Surrey.—Mr. R. Jarvis, to Miss Ambrose, both of Cowlinge.—Mr. J. King, baker, in Bury, to Mrs. M. Steele, widow, in Westminster.

At Stowpland, Mr. Smith, butcher, to Mrs. Thing, of the Pickerel inn.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of Mr. Brickwood, grocer.

At Ipswich, in the prime of life, Mr. N. Iron, eldest son of Mr. Iron, upholsterer; a young man of a truly excellent character.—Miss Bedwell, only daughter of Mr. Bedwell, cornchandler. The loss of two amiable and promising children, in the course of the last five months, leaves their grieving parents in a state almost inconsolable.

Aged 80, Mrs. Farthing, many years of the Boar's Head public house.

At Woodbridge, aged 83, after a long confinement, Mrs. Gross, relict of Mr. W. Gross, formerly a considerable farmer, at Eyke.

At Sudbury, aged 20, Miss E. Herbert, daughter of Mr. J. Herbert, master of the Wool hall.

At Sternfield, near Saxmundham, Mrs. Bamber; a truly respectable companion for many years to Mrs. Long.—Mrs. Beales, of Cheddington hall, near Halesworth.

At Chelfworth, aged 75, Mrs. Thurston, mother of Mr. S. Thurston, merchant, of Ipswich.

In the East Indies, B. Pogson, esq. only brother of J. Pogson, esq. of Bougham place, near Bury.

At Beccles, Mrs. Leggett, a maiden lady.—Mr. J. Crisp, merchant and maltster.—In his 49th year, Mr. S. Reynolds, butcher.

At Brandon, aged 79, Mr. J. Secker, tailor.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Ellington, many years gardener to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cadogan, at Saxton Downham.

At Bungay, in his 73d year, Mr. Wilson, formerly a supervisor.

At Ditchingham, near Bungay, in his 54th year, Mr. R. Pulford, farmer.

At Nayland, Mr. Leah, surgeon.

Aged 57, from a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Dobson, wife of Mr. Dobson, of Lower Rickingham, near Botesdale.

At Stowmarket, suddenly, Mrs. Bethel, wife of Mr. Bethel, watchmaker.

At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. E. Lidgould, formerly mistress of a boarding school, in Ipswich, from which she had retired above 20 years.

Aged 85, Mr. J. Fitch, butcher, of Sible Hedingham.—Mrs. Suckling, wife of Capt. Suckling, of Barham, near Beccles.—Aged 49, Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. R. Mann, farmer, of Covehither.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Griffiths, of the Buckinghamshire militia, to Mrs. Bradley, of the White Lion inn, Chelmsford.—Mr. T. Willett, brazier, of Coggeshall, to Miss M. Richardson, of Feering.

At Colchester, J. Evans, esq. of Norwood, in this county.—Mr. Stiles, surgeon and apothecary of Great Dunmow, to Miss Bradbury.

At Great Baddow, Mr. Thompson, to Mrs. Scarling, both late of Pagleham.—Mr. Jones, of Chelmsford, to Miss Wall, of Moulsham.

At Tollesbury, Mr. S. Loyell, jun. of Bradwell, to Mrs. Rush, of Bohns Hall.

At Braintree, Mr. T. Mottram, linen draper, &c. to Mrs. S. Bird.

Died.] At Chelmsford, in her 70th year, Mrs. Cowland, wife of Mr. S. Cowland, shoemaker.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Bails, widow, and sister to the late Mrs. Cowland.—Mr. T. Clarke, wine merchant, and a sergeant in the corps of Loyal Chelmsford Volunteers.

At Colchester, aged 63, W. Mason, esq. attorney, and alderman of the borough, and Captain Commandant of the Loyal Colchester Volunteers.

KENT.

Some former accounts noticed in the London and Kentish papers, relative to the loss of the *Hoy Margate*, of Margate, being erroneous in several particulars, the following is an accurate statement of that unfortunate business. This vessel, of which Mr. John Goodness was captain, and Mr. John Sacket, born was captain, and Mr. John Sacket, owner, was very deeply laden with corn, for the London market; the crew consisted of four men, and there were 28 passengers; she sailed from the harbour, in moderate weather, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and came to anchor in the roads till near nine in the evening, when they again got under sail; soon after the weather began to be very tempestuous, but they continued working against the wind till they had arrived, about midnight, off Reculver, with the intention of going to anchor under the hook of Margate sand. On making their last tack towards the land, the stop of the sounding lead broke, and though the vessel was put about, yet before another lead could be fitted, she struck, it was supposed, on the tail of the Reculver sand; they then let go the anchor, and the water flowing, the vessel swung off, and rode clear; they then got up the anchor, and setting the sails, she was drawing off the land, when the gib tackle broke, which made it impossible to get her head from the wind; the captain then lashed down the tiller, and went forward to get another gib-sail, when by the vessels striking the ground, the tiller was rent in two, and before it could be replaced, the rudder was beat off, and thereby the vessel was rendered totally unmanageable. They then let go their anchor a second time, but the hoy continuing to beat on the ground in a most alarming manner, and apprehending she had sprung a leak, and finding the pumps were choked, they were forced to let slip the cable, and let her drive into shore, on which she was beaten about a mile and a half from the village of Reculver. The scene then became truly horrible, as a most dreadful sea was breaking over the vessel every moment, and the women and children uttering the most lamentable cries. In the midst of this distress, Mr. Bone, passenger, and a local preacher, in connection with the late Rev. John Wesley, with great fortitude, and resignation, exhorted and prayed with his fellow sufferers, and was heard by the survivors to the very last, lifting his voice in supplications and praises. Five of the passengers and four of the crew, having taken to the shrouds, were saved by continuing there till the water was so lowered, that they could get on shore about 5 in the morning. One other passenger, Mr. Jesse Darroway, of Margate, was swept off the deck, but very happily, after some little exertion, was thrown on the beach by the waves and escaped. This passenger supposes that very soon after the cabin was filled with water, and seven passengers who remained therein drowned; and the remaining

14, and the captain, who were on the deck, were then swept away by the merciless waves, as while he lay on the beach, he heard a general scream of distress, and then all was still. The scene which the morning presented to the afflicted spectators, who by 10 o'clock were some hundreds, from Margate and the neighbouring villages, it is impossible to describe, as within the space of a mile and a half on the beach, 16 men and women lay dead on the shore, and very soon after, seven other passengers were taken in the same state from the cabin, making in the whole, 23 persons.

Married.] Mr. Riddle, grocer, of London, to Miss Blackmore, of Tenterden.—H. Larke, esq. purser in the navy, to Miss P. Omer, of Downe Hall, near Bromley.—Mr. Coleman, of Godmerham, to Miss Walker, at Hougham, near Dover.—Mr. Kenneker, of Upstreet, to Miss E. Cowtan, of Boughton.

At Preston, J. Cloudesley, esq. of the Government Mills, Feverham, to Miss Chinery.

Lieutenant Montague of the regiment of Royals, to Miss Fowles, third daughter of the Rev. J. Fowles, of Romney.—T. L. Hodges, of Hempstead place, to Miss Twisden, only daughter of the late Sir R. Twisden, of Bradbourne Park.—Mr. T. Collard, of Sextries, near Canterbury, to Miss Mount, of Nackington.—Mr. E. Hughes, of Merham, to Miss Stunt, of Maidstone.

At Feverham, the Rev. T. Tims, of Walmer, to Mrs. Simpson, daughter of Rear Admiral Keeler.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Gowland, wife of Mr. Gowland, millwright.—In her 88th. year, Mrs. M. Finch.—H. Dent, esq. collector of the Excise for the Canterbury district.

At Rochester, Mr. Jenkins, coal metre, and formerly a watch maker.—Mr. S. Mansfield, eldest son of Captain Mansfield of the navy; a young gentleman of very promising talents.

At Ashford, in her 18th year, of a decline, Miss S. Norwood, 2d daughter of the Rev. E. Norwood.—Mr. W. Mate, fadler.

At Stockbury, aged 49, Mr. G. Green, a wealthy farmer.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. W. Titt, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Newnham, widow of the late G. L. Newnham, esq. of Newtimber.

Died.] At her house in the Cliff, aged 82, Mrs. Tasker, a widow lady.

At Mayfield, Mr. Farmer, attorney; much looked up to during a long course of practice, by people of all descriptions; and though of late years in points of conduct he might have been rather to himself a foe, he had nevertheless in disposition been a friend to all mankind. Aged 70, Mr. R. Edwards, of Cuckfield.

At Rye, Miss M. N. Meryon.

At BRIGHTHELMSTONE, Mrs. Glover, relict of Mr. Glover, brewer.

Miss

At Uckfield rather suddenly, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late learned and Rev. Mr. Clarke, many years rector of Buxted.—Mr. H. Farncomb, of Bletchington.

At West Grimsted, Mrs. M. Ward, widow.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Sharp, of the Trusty ship of war, to Miss Loveleis.—Mr. Lockett, hatter, of Portsmouth, to Miss Mathews, of Wickham.

At Gosport, Mr. J. Tomlin, master in the navy, to Mrs. H. Hunter, of Elsom.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Major Young, of the eighth regiment of foot, to Miss J. Sutherland, second daughter of the late Captain Sutherland.

At Havant, Captain Pritzer, of the 21st regiment of dragoons, to Miss Newland, daughter of B. Newland, esq. of Rotherfield-park.—Mr. W. Knight, of Wade-court, near Havant, to Miss Kersee, of Havant.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Pyke, of the White Horse Cellar public-house.—Mr. Walker, perfumer.

At Southampton, Mrs. Shorland, wife of Mr. Shorland, fruiterer.

At Portsmouth, Mr. A. Brown, grocer.—Aged 80, T. Palmer, esq.

At Fareham, Mr. Grigg, surgeon.

At Portsea, Mrs. Cox, publican.

At Cowes, Mr. P. Parkman, sen. a pilot.—Mrs. Roach, wife of Mr. Roach, post-master.

On his passage from Jamaica, on board the Ambuscade frigate, Mr. P. Payne, only son of J. Payne, esq. of Stubbington-house, in this county.

In Kentington, in his 55th year, G. Farrant, esq. formerly of Portsmouth.

The Rev. W. Jackson, A. M. vicar of Christ Church; he had spent the preceding evening with a party of friends, and retired to bed apparently in perfect health, but was taken ill about six o'clock in the morning, and expired in a few minutes.

WILTSHIRE.

Mr. J. C. Jenner, of Burbage, in this county, in a Letter to the printer of the Salisbury Journal, communicates the following recipe for the cure of a cancer:—"I am (says he) the more solicitous for the publication of the recipe, having lately been witness to its happy influence in curing a most inveterate cancer in the lip of a person now living in this neighbourhood, and to whom a personal reference can be given if required. I have also heard of several other instances of its wonderful efficacy from the most respectable authority.—Take one part of red-lead, in fine powder, and two parts of hog's lard; mix them well together, and, with the salve thus prepared, spread on lint, dress the cancerous sore twice a day."

Married.] G. Beames, esq. of Bowden-house, near Chippenham, to Miss Cole, of Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. C.

Wapshaw, of Salisbury, to Miss Dyneley, of Bloomsbury-square, London.

At Newton Toney, F. Petherick, esq. to Miss Hayter.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Walker, a weaver; his death is by some attributed to his having, about seven weeks ago, eat some soup, which had been set by three days in a brass pan, and which had accumulated verdigrise.

At Wilton, aged 80, Mr. W. Lampard.—Mr. R. Rowden, of Uphaven.

At North Wrexall, Mrs. Mabbett, wife of J. Mabbett, esq. of Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire.

At Headington, near Devizes, aged 103, Isaac Eley, an honest and industrious labourer, who retained the use of his faculties to the last.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the Rev. E. Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard.—Mr. T. Knowlson, farmer, at Baverstock, near Salisbury.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Staples, poulterer, to Miss A. March.—Mr. Shepherd, corndealer, to Miss Wentworth.

Mr. T. Crouch, of Lambourn, to Miss Hickman, of Henley.

Died.] At Speenhill, near Newbury, Mrs. Blake, relict of J. Blake, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.—In her 32d year, Mrs. Heath, wife of Mr. Heath, brewer, of Faringdon.—Mrs. M. Wickens, of Maidenhead.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The number of patients to whom assistance was afforded last year, in the establishment called the Bath City Dispensary and Asylum, amounted to 1973!

Married.] Mr. T. Winter, horn-worker, of Bristol, to Miss Williams, of Kingsdown.

At Bath, Mr. Washbourne, of the Darby and Joan public-house, to Mrs. Wood.—Mr. English, jun. upholsterer, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. Evans, brandy-merchant.—Major Alcock, to the Hon. Caroline St. Leger, sister of Viscount Doneraile, of Ireland.—Mr. W. Hulbert, to Miss Every.—Mr. Wicks, to Miss Bullock.—Mr. J. Price, bookbinder and stationer, to Miss Wood, of Union-passage.

The Rev. R. Bedford, of Bristol, to Miss Mills, of Kingsdown.

At Clifton, Mr. J. Fowler, of London, to Miss Ormerod, of Bath.

Mr. Spry, surgeon, of Clifton, son of Mr. Spry, apothecary, of Bath, to Miss Pierce.

Died.] At Bath, aged 34, Mrs. Wiggett, wife of the Rev. J. Wiggett, and daughter of S. Lyde, esq. sincerely regretted as a lady of uncommon virtues and merits.

Mrs. Sale.—Mr. Sedgley, formerly a merchant of Bristol.—Mrs. Athill.—Major Sandford.—In her 73d year, Mrs. S. Gordon.—The lady of Dr. Mapleton.—Mrs. Bryant, widow.—Mrs. Brown, widow.—Mrs. E. Ramsay, mother-in-law of F. Partis, esq. and mother

ther of W. Ramsay, secretary of the East India Company.

At Stockhouse, in her 48th year, the lady of J. Berkeley Burland, esq. daughter and heiress of the late J. Farr, esq.

At Portsmouth, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Thomas, formerly Mrs. Simpson, for many years a favourite actress at the Bath Theatre.

At Frome, Mr. R. Bailey, tanner.

At Henbury, near Bristol, Mrs. Cook.

At Clifton, Mrs. O'Bryan, wife of Captain O'Bryan, of the Emerald ship of war.

At Keyford, near Frome, Mr. R. Bailey, farmer.—Mr. J. Jones, grazier.—H. Davis, esq. of White Hall, near Bristol.

At Taunton, Mr. J. Waters, sen.—Mr. W. Coles, of Marston Bigot.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] In his 79th year, B. Lester, esq. an alderman, and formerly M. P. for the town and county of Poole. He conducted, through a long and honourable career, his very extensive concerns in the Newfoundland Trade in a manner no less beneficial to the nation than creditable and advantageous to himself, by giving at once employment and bread to thousands. He was, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, what was formerly called, in this county, a real merchant. The numerous ships which have traversed the Mediterranean and Atlantic Oceans, freighted with his goods, were his own, built by his own workmen, on his own plantations, fitted and victualled from his own stores. That indefatigable perseverance which subdues all obstacles and leads to fortune, was his peculiar characteristic; nor were the calls of humanity overlooked in the duties of his counting-house. His disposition and his well merited wealth enabled him to relieve the necessities of those who stood in need of his assistance, nor was he less munificent to his native town than liberal and charitable to its poor. His mind, no less persevering than it was strong, retained its vigour to the last, and in the distribution of his immense wealth, his liberal donations to his relations, and generous benefactions to the poor, will be long and gratefully remembered.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is noted as a proof of the increasing population of the town of Plymouth, and the suburbs called the Dock, and the progressive influx of strangers, that the tolls of the bridge at Stone House, between Plymouth and the Dock Town, the property of Earl Mount Edgcumbe, and Sir John St. Aubyn, which, at the building of the bridge, in the year 1772, let for 500l. per annum, was lately let at the rate of 2500l. per annum.

Married.] At Woodbury, Mr. G. Jackson, of Budleigh Salterton, to Miss Lee, of Ebbford Barton.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Ham, to Miss M. Holman, daughter of Mr. J. Holman, druggist.

At Ugborough, J. Hele, of Well, near Ashburton, to Miss Frenick.

At Plymouth, D. Eyre, esq. to Miss P. Bethineer.—Mr. Braddon, jun. of Treneglos, Cornwall, to Miss Kingdon, daughter of the Rev. J. Kingdon, of Bridgerule, in this county.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Beale, master of the Globe Tavern.—Mr. J. Sercombe.—Mr. Trewman, sen. a respectable printer and bookseller, for near 40 years past; and printer of the Exeter Flying Post; a truly good, humane, generous, and valuable man.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Seward, ropemaker.

At Plymouth, Mr. Crupp, brewer.—Mrs. Slade, wife of Mr. Slade, merchant.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, schoolmaster.

At Oakhampton, Mrs. Luxmore, widow, and mother to the present Dean of Gloucester.

At Bishop's Lydiard, Mrs. F. Hamilton.

WALES.

Married.] N. Phillips, esq. banker, of Haverfordwest, to Miss R. Davies, of Llwynagoras, Pembrokeshire.

At Cardigan, Mr. James, surgeon, to Miss Jones, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, suddenly, in the Town-hall, Mr. D. Paynter, attorney.

At Ystrod, Cardiganshire, prematurely cut off in the prime of life, H. J. Lloyd Davies, esq. of Lloyd Jack, justice of peace for that county; this gentleman, who had been married but a short time before to a very amiable lady, was an upright and active magistrate, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and greatly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance in private life.

At Neston, Pembrokeshire, B. B. Jordan, esq.

At Harneston, Pembrokeshire, — Hughes, esq.

At Caerleon, Monmouthshire, Mr. R. Rogers.

At Laugharne, R. Le Davids, esq. of Pibor, near Carmarthen, justice of peace for the county.

In Swansea, in his 65th year D. Thomas, esq.

SCOTLAND.

At Drumgeslavie, near Pitmain, in his 77th year, Bailie Donald M'Pherson. He was an ensign under the late Pretender, and was present at the battles of Preston, Penrith, and Falkirk. He afterwards escorted that prince through Arisaig, and saw him on the borders of Sky. He officiated as Baron Bailie first in Lochaber, and afterwards in Badenoch, since 1768. He was also one of the justices of peace for the county of Inverness; and, at an advanced period of life, was appointed by his Majesty an ensign in the Balville volunteers.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Lisnagar, Lieutenant-col. Baird, of the 1st battalion of the 62d regiment, to the Hon. E. C. Tonson, eldest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Riversdale.

At

Died.] In her 70th year, Mrs. Arabin, widow of the late J. Arabin, esq. of Maglane, in the county of Meath; a lady universally respected and beloved during a long and exemplary life.

At the house of his nephew, in Jarvis-street, Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Lentaigne, *cicdevant* curé of St. Sauveur, Caen, Normandy; a man of exemplary piety, virtue, and goodness; the whole tenor of whose life was a proof how near to perfection human nature may approximate. Of this truly excellent character it may be said, he was "*Humani generis decus*." While justice renders this tribute to the dead, the same principle energetically urges to publicity the merit of the living. Never did the relative connexion of Nepotism evince itself in more amiable delineations of the feelings of the heart, than in Dr. Benjamin Lentaigne, M.D. who, with affection surpassing filial, rendered an asylum to an uncle expatriated for conscience sake, and bid the sorrows and infirmities of the "yellow leaf" be forgotten in the solace of

his and his lady's attentions and tender affluities.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In France, citizen Gabriel Bory, member of the National Institute, and Commodore and Governor of the Windward Islands, under the antient régime. He published, in 1790, *Memoirs on the Administration of the Marine and of the Colonies*.

In Spain, the celebrated Count Rice, who many years ago, killed Count Barry, in a duel, near Bath. He was found dead in his bed; his death was occasioned, as is supposed, by suffocation.

At Bednapore, in the East Indies, on the 1st of February last, P. Begbie, jun. esq. of Castle-hill, and Lieutenant in the service of the East India Company.

On the 11th of December last, at Fort Marlborough, in the island of Sumatra, Mr. A. Webster, only son of Major Webster, of Ayr.

At Paris, aged 64, Madame Allard, the mother of young Vestris, formerly a celebrated dancer at the Opera-house there,

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE delay of the definitive treaty of peace, which has long been anxiously looked for, has been attended with much inconvenience to merchants and manufacturers, particularly to the former; many ships bound to the conquered settlements, and other parts, have been sometime detained in port in expectation of this event, and on those which have recently sailed, the insurance has been considerably advanced, as a precaution against the possibility of the negotiation terminating unfavourably. The commercial intercourse with France, however, continues to increase, and still more so with Holland; very considerable quantities of sugars, coffee, indigo, and other articles, having been shipped during the last month for Dort, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. The export to Hamburgh has likewise been considerable, but it must naturally be expected the trade with this port, which had risen to such great consequence during the war, will decline, when more direct means of communication with great part of the Continent are fully established.

The duties payable on the importation of *cinnamon*, *cassia lignea*, and the duty granted last session on *box wood* have been repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof, viz. On every pound weight avoirdupois of cinnamon imported by the East-India Company, one shilling and sixpence; on every pound weight avoirdupois of cassia lignea, of all sorts, imported into Great Britain, one shilling; on every ton weight of box wood imported into Great Britain from any part of Europe in a British built ship, an additional duty of 19s. 6d. and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, with 6d. more if imported in a foreign ship.

The custom-duty payable on the importation into Great Britain, in British built ships, of bull, ox, or cow hides, hides of horses, mares, or geldings, Indian hides, or buffalo hides, calf skin, dog skins, seal skins, and elk skins, in the hair and undressed, has been wholly repealed. It is certainly highly proper to adopt every measure which may tend to promote so important a source of individual and national profit as the *leather manufactory*, which we have no doubt may be carried to a still greater extent, from its increasing reputation in foreign markets. Great improvements have been making for some years past in tanning and dressing hides and skins of all descriptions, particularly by the recent introduction of Mr. Desmond's process, by which, leather of a quality equal if not superior to the best hitherto known, is manufactured in about as many days as it generally requires months to tan it in the usual way. *Black Spanish*, an article now brought to such perfection, and in general use for womens' shoes and other purposes, was scarcely known in this country fifteen or twenty years ago; and English *Morocco*s have within a few years so far surpassed the foreign in and colour, in most other respects, that they cannot fail of obtaining a decided preference in every part of the world where they are admitted on equal terms.

Some alterations will probably be made in the existing laws for the regulation of the *linen manufactory* of Ireland.

The present very high prices of all kinds of *raw* and *thrown silk*, are likely soon to experience a reduction, as it will now be imported directly from the countries of its growth, instead of being subject to the heavy expences of land carriage to Hamburgh. A considerable quantity has been already shipped at Genoa, Leghorn, and Venice, and more will soon

soon follow. The silk consumed in Ireland, though not very considerable, will now be obtained from Italy, instead of being procured through the medium of this country.

An Act has been passed for continuing to the 25th Dec. 1804, the bounties granted for the encouragement of the *Greenland Whale Fisheries*, and the regulations respecting the same.

The *Hull Dock Company* have proposed to make, for the accommodation of the increasing trade of that port, an additional dock, capable of containing 70 sail of ships, with an entrance into the Humber, sufficient to admit a fifty-gun ship, on being reimbursed one-half of the expence by the corporation and inhabitants; this proposal has been acceded to, and the work will be undertaken as soon as the company have obtained the requisite authority.

Considerable progress has been made in the projected improvements of the port of London. The *West-India Docks* in the Isle of Dogs, are in great forwardness; and a powerful steam engine having been erected for carrying off the water that naturally rises or settles in a marshy soil, the excavation will soon be completed; in the mean time, the building of the warehouses, which are of a very substantial construction, proceeds rapidly; a carriage-way, to be called the Commercial Road, is about to be made from the docks to Church Street, Whitechapel, and every department of the undertaking appears to proceed with judgment and activity. The *Canal* undertaken by the corporation is likewise in a forward state, and has a large steam engine for draining the water. The whole sum of 72,000*l.* originally granted for this purpose, has been already expended, and it is now estimated that at least 50,000*l.* more will be wanted, part of which will however be reimbursed, by the sale of land which it is necessary to purchase, though only a portion of it is wanting for the purpose. The spot designed for the *London Docks* at Wapping has been nearly cleared of the houses and buildings which stood upon it, part of the wall is built, and the excavation begun, which as the season advances will proceed more effectually; from the proximity of this spot to the present seat of trade the mercantile interest must feel impatient for the completion of the plan, which, from the abilities under which it is executed, cannot fail of being perfectly adapted to its intended purpose.

We hope the intention of establishing an open coal market, under proper regulations, will not be abandoned, being fully convinced that the many illicit practices and combinations at present so easily carried on in the coal trade, contribute greatly to raise this important article to an improper price.

The *New Stock Exchange* in Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, was opened on the 1st day of March; it is a spacious building, well adapted for the purpose.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE uncommon fineness of the whole of the present month has been highly favourable for the purposes of ploughing and getting in the oat and barley, as well as the bean and pea crops in many of the more southern districts.

The business of hedging and repairing fences, has also been very conveniently performed.

In the hay districts, the grass and meadow-lands have been well prepared, manure being more easily put upon them than is usual at this period of the season, on account of their dryness.

The young wheat crops where the land was made sufficiently fine, and they were put into the ground early, look promising in most places; but the later sown crops, and those where the ground had not undergone a complete preparation, are far from looking so well.

In North Britain, vegetation is uncommonly backward for the season, having been cut off by the intense frosts about the beginning of the month, and kept in check by the fury of the air, ever since; cold, tempestuous winds being the prevailing weather during the two last weeks. The sort of weather here described, is not, however, inimical to the cultivation of the soil; so far as the seed time has advanced, it is one of the most favourable in the recollection of our Correspondent. The soil is very mellow and easily pulverised; and the dryness of the weather admits of every operation being performed most correctly, the sowing of grass-seeds excepted, which the raging winds have sometimes rendered extremely difficult. Pease and beans may be said to be all put in. Three-fourth parts of the oats are also committed to the soil.

Fat and lean stock are both extremely high priced. Beef, from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per stone, of 16*lbs.* of 17½*ozs.* each.

Horses of value, for both saddle and draught, have advanced in price 25 to 30 per cent. within these two months.

The prices of grain, especially barley and oats, in the London markets, are rather looking up, probably from there being a considerable demand for seed. Average price of corn for England and Wales, to the week ending March 13—Wheat, 72*s.* 11*d.*; rye, 47*s.* 2*d.*; barley, 39*s.* 1*d.*; oats, 20*s.* 4*d.*; beans, 38*s.* 5*d.*; pease, 40*s.* 1*d.*

Cattle,

Cattle, both of the fat and lean kind, keep up. Lean sheep are also higher than usual at this period. Hogs have likewise been sold high. At Smithfield Market, March 22, beef sold from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; mutton, 6s. to 7s.; veal, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef sold from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 3d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; pork, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.

Hay. At St. James's Market, March 20, hay sold from 2l. 17s. to 5l. 10s.; straw, 2l. 0s. 6d. to 2l. 12s. 6d. At Whitechapel; hay, 4l. to 5l. 14s.; clover, 5l. 10s. to 6s. 12s.; straw, 1l. 13s. to 2l. 8s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February to the 24th of March, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.2. March 17, Wind W.
Lowest 29.15. Feb. 25, Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in } 75 hun-
24 hours. } dreds of an
inch. } On the morn-
ing of the 25th
ult. the mercury
was as low as
29.15, at the same
time next day it
stood at 29.90.

Thermometer.

Highest 63° March 24, Wind S. W.
Lowest 26° March 5, Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in } 10°.
24 hours. } March 4, in the
morning, the thermo-
meter was at 36°, on
the next morning it
was down at 26°.

Quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to .692 inches of depth.

We seldom recollect to have had, at this season of the year, a more pleasant month than that which is just finished. Thirteen days have been distinguished for their brilliancy, besides several others in which there has been neither rain nor snow. The temperature has been moderate, the average heat for the whole month being $40\frac{1}{2}$ nearly. Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances vegetation is uncommonly backward, which is probably occasioned by a few severe frosty nights between the 4th and 10th, and again between the 14th and 17th, of the present month.

The density of the atmosphere has been greater than usual; the mean height of the barometer having been 29.89; and, with the exception of the instance above referred to, the variations have been but trifling.

The wind has been chiefly in the westerly points. It appears from Citizen Lalande's History of Astronomy, printed in another part of this Number, and from a paper in the *Journal de Physique*, that great attention is now paid to the subject of meteorology, in France, and some other parts of the Continent. Toaldo, in Italy, the two Duhamels, and Citizen Cotte have lately published several series of observations, together with rules and methods for making them with accuracy. Many philosophers, physicians, chemists, and persons devoted to agriculture, are spreading, by their example, a taste for this kind of study. This may, perhaps, be the means of extending a science which, at present, has not been sufficiently attended to.

Since the system of nature is uniform in all its operations, and the changes to which it is subject must, in every department, depend on fixed and permanent causes, nothing seems more desirable than that we should be able to trace the immediate principles which conduce to the varieties observable in the state of the atmosphere. Accurate knowledge, in this respect, independently of its utility in practical agriculture, might be rendered highly advantageous to the health of the human species.

Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Skillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.